

THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Vol. 10, No. 2

Quarterly

April, 1961

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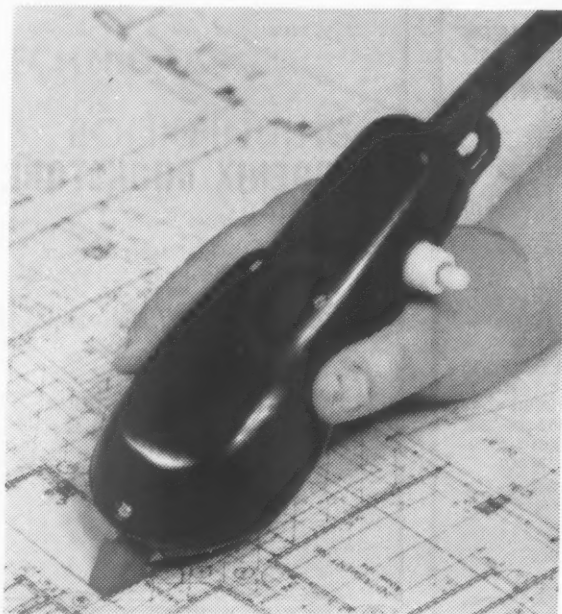
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CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1961

	Page
THE IMPLICATIONS OF LIBRARY SURVEYS, Maurice F. Tauber	55
SIR JOSIAH SYMON'S LIBRARY IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Geoffrey A. J. Farmer	57
MEDIAEVAL MANUSCRIPTS IN AUSTRALIA, K. V. Sinclair	62
HAND PRESS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND, Harrison Bryan	65
HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND LIBRARY, D. B. Scott	68
BOOK REVIEWS	89
PERSONNEL	92
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA NOTES	93
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES NOTES	94
CORRESPONDENCE	96
REGISTRATION EXAMINATION RESULTS, 1960	98
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1960	103

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L.A.A. CONFERENCE, 1961

- TIME** AUGUST 21st—AUGUST 24th.
- PLACE** University of Melbourne.
- THEME** Library Resources for the Nation.
- PROGRAMME** The programme has been planned to bring before librarians the issues which will determine the growth of libraries and the advancement of librarianship within Australia. Final details of the programme will appear in the next issue of the Journal.
- SPEAKERS** Distinguished speakers will include:
Professor G. W. K. Duncan, President, L.A.A.
Dr. A. Grenfell Price, Chairman, Interim Council, National Library of Australia.
Professor Maurice Tauber, of Columbia University.
- LIBRARIANS** Have you prepared to take leave for the Conference?
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The Implications of Library Surveys

MAURICE F. TAUBER

Melvil Dewey Professor of Library Service, Columbia University, New York City.

Your Editor has asked me to comment briefly on the purposes and implications of library surveys generally, and to make any observations I care to on the current study of resources of research libraries of Australia conducted under the auspices of the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services. I am pleased to do this, even though we are not able at this time to speak specifically of Australian libraries or their collections.

The surveys of individual libraries, of libraries within a city, State, or region, or of special aspects of libraries that have been made in the United States and in other countries in recent years have been directed at identification of conditions, whatever they may be in respect to a specific set of problems, for the purpose of outlining a programme of procedure of improvement. This may appear to be a simple matter on the surface, but it is most complex, not only in regard to original identification of conditions, but in the prescription for improvement. In an individual library situation, with its basis for independence of action in most respects, recommendations for change of approach may be implemented if the atmosphere is favorable and financial support available. A study several years ago at the University of Illinois by E. W. Erickson of twelve individual university library surveys revealed that a large majority of the recommendations was implemented.

When a survey involves a group of libraries another element is involved. If the libraries are governed by a single agency, enforced action may be used to carry out recommendations. However, if the libraries within the group cut across various governmental jurisdictions, agreements for action become obvious. Sometimes librarians assume certain legal or other obstacles to action prior to investigating the conditions. When they do inquire they find that the obstacles may be

more theoretical than real. In some special libraries they may be actual difficulties. The important thing is to examine the conditions with the idea that implementation will be possible.

In most libraries studied as a group, the aim is frequently to expand service through economies of operation, that is, to introduce new means of co-operation. Even a bare description or listing of resources in a union list or catalogue will have repercussions beyond the individual library included in the register. Scholars will note the holdings of which they had not been aware and inquire of them at the library. In general, this is satisfactory, since librarians are basically disposed towards granting privileges of use to responsible individuals.

The present study of the Resources of Australian Research Libraries has a number of purposes which were noted in the October, 1960, issue of the *Australian Library Journal*. The primary purposes are to describe holdings, indicate strengths and gaps, and to provide a basis for the building of collections. The directions taken should be in the support of educational and research programmes, not only in academic libraries but in State, parliamentary, and special libraries. The interweaving of library services in various types of libraries has been one of the obvious developments in all countries, as researchers in industry, science, the humanities, and the social sciences have overlapped in their interests and needs.

It was, therefore, natural for the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) to think of all types of libraries in the current examination of resources. However, the wide range of libraries, as well as the whole spectrum of disciplines, makes it incumbent upon the librarians to participate as fully as possible if the results of the study are to be as complete as will be necessary for the pin-

pointing of specific recommendations. Although we have used questionnaires with the expectation of gathering certain data, I will need to examine existing records of information, to make visits to the various library centres and individual libraries, and to speak with librarians and their staffs, library committees, administrative officers, teaching staffs and others who may be able to assess present resources. It appears that this is an excellent opportunity for the librarians of Australia to pool their knowledge, to urge those among

their constituents who can help directly to do so, and to assist in such ways as may be necessary during my visits to libraries during the period I will be here. I started visiting libraries in Canberra during March, and will be going to other parts of the country later as the programme develops. The preliminary meetings with a number of librarians suggest that there is a country-wide interest in the project that can lead to a summary of conditions that will be helpful for future planning of Australian library resources.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA A.C.T. BRANCH

REGISTRATION REVISION SCHOOL, OCTOBER, 1961

A number of students preparing for the Registration Examination are unable to take advantage of attendance at a library school or of any formal course of training, and pursue their studies for the most part unaided, frequently because they live and work at a distance from a capital city where classes are held, but sometimes for other reasons.

It may be that Canberra would, for some students, be a convenient centre for a revision school occupying a week-end a few weeks before the examination and consisting of a concentrated course of short lectures emphasising points with which students have difficulty and allowing time for questions and exchange of views.

The A.C.T. Branch is prepared to organize such a school if there appears to be sufficient demand for it. Any part of the Registration syllabus which a sufficient number of candidates require could be covered by the course. It is thought that the long week-end 30th September to 2nd October would be the most convenient time.

The course would not be designed for students from Sydney, Melbourne or Canberra, or for others who are able to attend a library school, though such students could, of course, come if they wished. The Branch could arrange accommodation if required.

If you would be interested in such a course in 1961, would you please write to the undersigned, not later than 1st July, stating:—

- (a) the parts of the Registration syllabus you require
- (b) the dates you would find most convenient
- (c) whether you want the Branch to arrange accommodation for you.

John Balnaves, Hon. Secretary,
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Sir Josiah Symon's Library

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GEOFFREY A. J. FARMER

It was in 1925 that Sir Josiah Symon first suggested to the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia that his collection of over 7,500 books (which excluded approximately 2,500 law books), together with fittings and photographs, should be presented to the Public Library to be preserved as an entity.

Mr. H. R. Purnell, the Librarian, was asked by the Board to inspect Sir Josiah's collection, and in his report he stated that this library was "one of the finest private libraries in South Australia, and probably in the whole of Australia. It is especially rich in English literature and Shakespeare, and a valuable collection of Australiana."

Sir Josiah had been collecting books even before his arrival in South Australia in 1866, for included amongst his luggage when he landed, were two boxes of books, which were increased eventually to approximately 10,000 volumes. This collection, kept at Sir Josiah's home, "Manoah", in the Adelaide hills, reflected his various interests in English literature, biography and history, as well as his professional interest in law, the 2,500 books relating to which were presented to the University of Adelaide.

The library is a very good example of the "gentleman's library" which could be formed in more spacious days, before specialisation and the rising price of books forced private collectors to narrow their interests. Books on most topics of intellectual activity are in the collection, and a glance at "The 'Manoah' Library Catalogue", published by The Hassell Press, Adelaide, 1924, will give an idea of the range of the collection. Today, unfortunately, private collectors can rarely manage to collect outside some fairly specialised field, due to the quantity of books pub-

lished, their high cost, and the greater difficulty of storage in these more compact times.

Quite apart, therefore, from particular treasures in the collection, it is fascinating as an example of a kind of private collection that is now seldom formed, and possibly could not be formed. Of envious interest too, is the fact that in 1934 the entire collection of 10,000 books plus fittings, were insured for only £1,700, an amount which would today buy perhaps 500 books towards a similar collection.

The Public Library was able to accommodate the collection in a large room at the northern end of the building on the first floor, and in this room were installed the library shelves and cupboards from Manoah, the portraits were hung, and the books shelved. Together with reading tables and Sir Josiah's desk, the library in its new setting bore out Sir Josiah's wish that it should hold the same character of friendliness to those who frequented it in the future, as it did to himself. The library was officially opened by Lady Symon on September 27, 1935, the anniversary of Sir Josiah's birthday.

Books from the collection are not available for loan, and can only be used in the Public Library. The collection is catalogued, the cards being kept in the Symon Library, with some entries duplicated in the Reference Library catalogue. Most of the books contain one of Sir Josiah's two book-plates, one being an armorial design (see Fox-Davies' *Armorial families* for a description), and the other showing the exterior of the library at Manoah. The collection is classified by Dewey, and the best way to describe it is to go through each class, giving an idea of the books contained, together with a description of outstanding items.

General works to 099 contain little of interest, although there is a nice copy of the 2nd ed. of J. W. Clark's "The care of books", Cambridge University Press, 1902. The most interesting in this section is the "Catalogue of the York Gate Library, formed by Mr. S. William Silver: an index to the literature of geography, maritime and inland discovery, commerce and colonisation", compiled by E. A. Petherick, 2nd ed. London, John Murray, 1886. This is inscribed "To the Hon. Sir Josiah Symon, K.C.M.G., K.C., etc., etc. with the respectful compliments of the compiler. 2nd Nov. 1911". The York Gate Library was acquired by the Royal Geographical Society, Adelaide, and opened to members in January, 1909.

There are approximately 100 books in the 100's, with works by such writers as Hobbes, Locke, and J. S. Mill. The emphasis in this section is on English philosophers, although there are some books on Greek, French, and German philosophy.

The 200's contain some 150 books, and amongst the authors represented are Paley, Jeremy Taylor, and John Knox. This section also contains works on the Jewish, Mohammedan and Egyptian religions, and the history of the Papacy. There are two items of some interest in this section, the first of which is a three volume set of Mr. John Foxe's "Acts and monuments . . . (of the) martyrs", 8th ed. London, 1641. These are bound in contemporary calf, and the only sign of provenance is an armorial book plate in volumes two and three of Sir Henry Hope Edwardes, who lived at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The other item is a two volume set of Gilbert Burnet's "The history of the Reformation of the Church of England", 2nd ed. London, 1681, rebound by T. Connolly, Dublin, in eighteenth century calf. There are various signatures of ownership — John J. Lamond, his Booke, sold Edw. Osland, June 23, 1702: then a silence of 150 years to — Samuel Parsons, 1857; thence to the Symon collection.

Although some 2,500 volumes of law books were presented to the University of Adelaide, there are still 500 volumes left in the 300's, mainly law books. Books on

constitutional and criminal law predominate, with some 50 volumes of trials. The most interesting of the trials books is a copy of the 1st ed. of "The trial of the Honourable Admiral Byng at a court-martial", as taken by Mr. Charles Fearn, Judge-Advocate of his Majesty's Fleet, Dublin, 1758. Bound in with this (in original calf in poor condition), is "The proceedings of a general court-martial held at the Horse-Guards . . . upon the trial of Lord George Sackville", London, printed for A. Millar, in the Strand: And, Dublin Reprinted for G. and A. Ewing, in Damestreet, 1560. There is also a copy of John Selden, "Titles of Honour", 2nd ed. London, 1631, rebound in calf, and "A history of the military transactions of the British Nation in Indostan from the year 1745", London: Printed for John Nourse, Bookseller in ordinary to His Majesty, 1763. Knowing Sir Josiah's work for and keen interest in the cause of Australian Federation, it is particularly interesting to have copies annotated by him of "Draft of a Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia", 1891, and a later draft of the Bill dated 1897.

The classes 400-700 contain only some 300 volumes, amongst which may briefly be mentioned "The native tribes of South Australia", comprising papers by Taplin and others, Adelaide, Wigg, 1879; "The Aborigines of Victoria", by R. Brough Smyth, 2 vols. Melbourne, 1878; "The Forest Flora of New South Wales", by J. H. Maiden, 60 parts in 6 vols. Sydney, 1904-16; "A General History of Quadrupeds", T. Bewick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1790; the 1st ed. 1843, and the 2nd ed. 1871, of "The South Australian Vignerons and Gardener's Manual". An entertaining point revealed by these two editions is that in the first, the author George McEwin, is described as a gardener to George Stevenson Esq. and, indicating his rise in society, in the 1871 ed. he is "George McEwin, J.P., Glen Ewin". Amongst the books on art and architecture is a copy of "The fine arts of the English School, illustrated by a series of engravings from paintings, sculpture and architecture of eminent English artists . . ." edited by John Britton, and finely printed as a small square folio

by Charles Whittingham at the Chiswick Press, London, 1812.

With literature, we come to one of Sir Josiah's main interests, the 800's consisting of approximately 3,000 volumes, with particular emphasis on Shakespeariana, there being over 600 books in this section. Looking along the shelves, the first book of interest is "The defence of poesy", by Sir Philip Sidney, to which are prefixed several copies of verses by Edward, Lord Thurlow: London, W. Bulmer, 1811. The book contains an armorial book plate of Henry Edward Bunbury, and the following A.L.S. is pasted to the inside back cover:

November 7th, 1811

Sir,

Although I have not the honour to be personally known to you; yet I take the liberty of requesting your acceptance of the Defence of Poesy, written by Sir Philip Sidney. I regret that I have not such a copy of the book with me, as I would have wished to present to you; but, such as it is, I beg you to accept it, as a very slight testimony of the Respect, with which I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Obedient and very humble Servant,
Thurlow.

Sir Charles Bunbury,

Bart.

The American literature consists mainly of sets by such authors as Hawthorne, Lowell, Cooper, Poe and Whittier, and includes the Cambridge History of American Literature, 4 vols. 1918-21.

Sets of Carlyle, De Quincey, Hazlitt and Macaulay commence English literature, the first noteworthy set being "The Works of Ruskin", Library Ed. London, George Allen, 1903-12, in 39 vols., 2062 copies of this edition were finely printed by the Ballantyne Press, Edinburgh. The first private press item on the open shelves (most of the fine printing is kept in a glass-fronted case), is the Nonesuch Press, 4 vol. set of "The Complete Works of William Wycherly", 1924, No. 881 of 900 copies. A five volume set of "The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford", London, 1798, has a woodcut vignette on the title page of Strawberry Hill, Walpole's

home, where his private press, the Strawberry Hill Press, was located.

The English poets are well represented by sets of writers like Burns, Browning, Chaucer, Cowper and Milton, and the 2nd ed. of "The Works of John Dryden", together with "A Life of the Author", by Sir Walter Scott, Edinburgh, Constable, 1821. This is in 18 vols., still in original boards, with the published price of £9/9/- on the title label. An interesting item associated with T. J. Wise is a copy of one of The Shelley Society Publications, "Adonais", edited by T. J. Wise, 2nd ed. 1886. This was printed by Richard Clay of Bungay, who also printed the forgeries with which T. J. Wise's name is now associated. (See Carter and Pollard's "Enquiry into the nature of certain Nineteenth Century pamphlets".) Sets of Scott, Swinburne, Tennyson and Wordsworth complete the English poets. A small selection of anthologies includes John Bell's "Classical arrangement of fugitive poetry", London, 1790-92, and George Moore's "Pure Poetry", London, Nonesuch, 1924, No. 503 of 1250 copies.

A large part of the literature collection is devoted to the English dramatists, with sets of Beaumont and Fletcher, Chapman, Dekker, Marlowe, and of course, Shakespeare. Noteworthy items are "The complete works of William Congreve", London, Nonesuch, 1923, No. 535 of 900 sets of 4 vols: John Gay, "The Beggar's Opera", London, Heinemann, 1921, ill. by C. Lovat Fraser, No. 53 of 430 copies: Ben Jonson, "Works", London, Bishop, 1640, sm. fol. old calf, rebounded, some leaves repaired.

Included amongst the twenty editions of Shakespeare's works are: E. W. Ashbee's edition of 1868, 24 vols. limited to 31 sets. This is a collection of lithographic facsimiles of early quarto editions; the complete set numbers 48 vols. but apparently only 15 complete sets exist. "Plays of William Shakespeare", with notes by Samuel Johnson and George Steevens, revised by Isaac Reed, 6th ed. London, 1813, 21 vols.: "Works", edited by W. Aldis Wright: the Cambridge Shakespeare, London, Macmillan, 1893-95, 40 vols. limited 500 sets: "Works", by James O. Halliwell, 1853-65,

General works to 099 contain little of interest, although there is a nice copy of the 2nd ed. of J. W. Clark's "The care of books", Cambridge University Press, 1902. The most interesting in this section is the "Catalogue of the York Gate Library, formed by Mr. S. William Silver: an index to the literature of geography, maritime and inland discovery, commerce and colonisation", compiled by E. A. Petherick, 2nd ed. London, John Murray, 1886. This is inscribed "To the Hon. Sir Josiah Symon, K.C.M.G., K.C., etc., etc. with the respectful compliments of the compiler. 2nd Nov. 1911". The York Gate Library was acquired by the Royal Geographical Society, Adelaide, and opened to members in January, 1909.

There are approximately 100 books in the 100's, with works by such writers as Hobbes, Locke, and J. S. Mill. The emphasis in this section is on English philosophers, although there are some books on Greek, French, and German philosophy.

The 200's contain some 150 books, and amongst the authors represented are Paley, Jeremy Taylor, and John Knox. This section also contains works on the Jewish, Mohammedan and Egyptian religions, and the history of the Papacy. There are two items of some interest in this section, the first of which is a three volume set of Mr. John Foxe's "Acts and monuments . . . (of the) martyrs", 8th ed. London, 1641. These are bound in contemporary calf, and the only sign of provenance is an armorial book plate in volumes two and three of Sir Henry Hope Edwardes, who lived at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The other item is a two volume set of Gilbert Burnet's "The history of the Reformation of the Church of England", 2nd ed. London, 1681, rebound by T. Connolly, Dublin, in eighteenth century calf. There are various signatures of ownership — John J. Lamond, his Booke, sold Edw. Osland, June 23, 1702: then a silence of 150 years to — Samuel Parsons, 1857; thence to the Symon collection.

Although some 2,500 volumes of law books were presented to the University of Adelaide, there are still 500 volumes left in the 300's, mainly law books. Books on

constitutional and criminal law predominate, with some 50 volumes of trials. The most interesting of the trials books is a copy of the 1st ed. of "The trial of the Honourable Admiral Byng at a court-martial", as taken by Mr. Charles Fearn, Judge-Advocate of his Majesty's Fleet, Dublin, 1758. Bound in with this (in original calf in poor condition), is "The proceedings of a general court-martial held at the Horse-Guards . . . upon the trial of Lord George Sackville", London, printed for A. Millar, in the Strand: And, Dublin Reprinted for G. and A. Ewing, in Damestreet, 1560. There is also a copy of John Selden, "Titles of Honour", 2nd ed. London, 1631, rebound in calf, and "A history of the military transactions of the British Nation in Indostan from the year 1745", London: Printed for John Nourse, Bookseller in ordinary to His Majesty, 1763. Knowing Sir Josiah's work for and keen interest in the cause of Australian Federation, it is particularly interesting to have copies annotated by him of "Draft of a Bill to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia", 1891, and a later draft of the Bill dated 1897.

The classes 400-700 contain only some 300 volumes, amongst which may briefly be mentioned "The native tribes of South Australia", comprising papers by Taplin and others, Adelaide, Wigg, 1879; "The Aborigines of Victoria", by R. Brough Smyth, 2 vols. Melbourne, 1878; "The Forest Flora of New South Wales", by J. H. Maiden, 60 parts in 6 vols. Sydney, 1904-16; "A General History of Quadrupeds", T. Bewick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1790; the 1st ed. 1843, and the 2nd ed. 1871, of "The South Australian Vignerons and Gardener's Manual". An entertaining point revealed by these two editions is that in the first, the author George McEwin, is described as a gardener to George Stevenson Esq. and, indicating his rise in society, in the 1871 ed. he is "George McEwin, J.P., Glen Ewin". Amongst the books on art and architecture is a copy of "The fine arts of the English School, illustrated by a series of engravings from paintings, sculpture and architecture of eminent English artists . . ." edited by John Britton, and finely printed as a small square folio

by Charles Whittingham at the Chiswick Press, London, 1812.

With literature, we come to one of Sir Josiah's main interests, the 800's consisting of approximately 3,000 volumes, with particular emphasis on Shakespeariana, there being over 600 books in this section. Looking along the shelves, the first book of interest is "The defence of poesy", by Sir Philip Sidney, to which are prefixed several copies of verses by Edward, Lord Thurlow: London, W. Bulmer, 1811. The book contains an armorial book plate of Henry Edward Bunbury, and the following A.L.S. is pasted to the inside back cover:

November 7th, 1811

Sir,

Although I have not the honour to be personally known to you; yet I take the liberty of requesting your acceptance of the Defence of Poesy, written by Sir Philip Sidney. I regret that I have not such a copy of the book with me, as I would have wished to present to you; but, such as it is, I beg you to accept it, as a very slight testimony of the Respect, with which I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Obedient and very humble Servant,
Thurlow.

Sir Charles Bunbury,
Bart.

The American literature consists mainly of sets by such authors as Hawthorne, Lowell, Cooper, Poe and Whittier, and includes the Cambridge History of American Literature, 4 vols. 1918-21.

Sets of Carlyle, De Quincey, Hazlitt and Macaulay commence English literature, the first noteworthy set being "The Works of Ruskin", Library Ed. London, George Allen, 1903-12, in 39 vols., 2062 copies of this edition were finely printed by the Ballantyne Press, Edinburgh. The first private press item on the open shelves (most of the fine printing is kept in a glass-fronted case), is the Nonesuch Press, 4 vol. set of "The Complete Works of William Wycherly", 1924, No. 881 of 900 copies. A five volume set of "The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford", London, 1798, has a woodcut vignette on the title page of Strawberry Hill, Walpole's

home, where his private press, the Strawberry Hill Press, was located.

The English poets are well represented by sets of writers like Burns, Browning, Chaucer, Cowper and Milton, and the 2nd ed. of "The Works of John Dryden", together with "A Life of the Author", by Sir Walter Scott, Edinburgh, Constable, 1821. This is in 18 vols., still in original boards, with the published price of £9/9/- on the title label. An interesting item associated with T. J. Wise is a copy of one of The Shelley Society Publications, "Adonais", edited by T. J. Wise, 2nd ed. 1886. This was printed by Richard Clay of Bungay, who also printed the forgeries with which T. J. Wise's name is now associated. (See Carter and Pollard's "Enquiry into the nature of certain Nineteenth Century pamphlets".) Sets of Scott, Swinburne, Tennyson and Wordsworth complete the English poets. A small selection of anthologies includes John Bell's "Classical arrangement of fugitive poetry", London, 1790-92, and George Moore's "Pure Poetry", London, Nonesuch, 1924, No. 503 of 1250 copies.

A large part of the literature collection is devoted to the English dramatists, with sets of Beaumont and Fletcher, Chapman, Dekker, Marlowe, and of course, Shakespeare. Noteworthy items are "The complete works of William Congreve", London, Nonesuch, 1923, No. 535 of 900 sets of 4 vols: John Gay, "The Beggar's Opera", London, Heinemann, 1921, ill. by C. Lovat Fraser, No. 53 of 430 copies; Ben Jonson, "Works", London, Bishop, 1640, sm. fol. old calf, rebounded, some leaves repaired.

Included amongst the twenty editions of Shakespeare's works are: E. W. Ashbee's edition of 1868, 24 vols. limited to 31 sets. This is a collection of lithographic facsimiles of early quarto editions; the complete set numbers 48 vols. but apparently only 15 complete sets exist. "Plays of William Shakespeare", with notes by Samuel Johnson and George Steevens, revised by Isaac Reed, 6th ed. London, 1813, 21 vols.: "Works", edited by W. Aldis Wright: the Cambridge Shakespeare, London, Macmillan, 1893-95, 40 vols. limited 500 sets: "Works", by James O. Halliwell, 1853-65,

16 vols. Roy. fol. For further details concerning these editions, particularly the latter, see William Jaggard's "Shakespeare Bibliography", Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare Press, 1911. Another facsimile edition in the collection is the four volume folio published by Methuen, 1904-10, of the comedies, histories and tragedies, faithfully reproduced from the editions of 1623, 1632, 1664, and 1685. A surprising omission is the "Stratford Town Edition", 1904-07, 10 vols. Shakespeare Head Press, with text revised by A. H. Bullen, particularly as many other collections of lyrics and poems which Bullen edited are included in the collection. Volumes of criticism, related Shakespeare material, and Shakespeare-Bacon controversy works fill out the Shakespeare collection, including of course, the three books on W. S. which Sir Josiah himself wrote.

English fiction is represented by, amongst other authors, sets of Jane Austen, the Winchester edition, London, Grant Richards, 1898, 10 vols.: the Brontës, Haworth edition, London, Smith Elder, 1899, 7 vols.: Dickens, Hardy, Gaskell: Kipling, the Bombay edition, London, MacMillan, 1913-27, 26 vols.: Meredith: Scott, the Border edition, London, Nimmo, 1894, 48 vols. The best English speeches are represented by sets of writers such as Burke, Canning, Peel and Horace Walpole.

Australian literature occupies only two shelves, Sir Josiah's main interest in Australiana being in journals and narratives of expeditions. The European literature shelves display sets of such authors as Goethe, Rousseau, Molière, France and Tolstoi, with the classics represented by Plutarch, Demosthenes and Homer.

The 900's cover Sir Josiah's other main interests apart from literature, those of history and biography. Most of the sets and volumes are standard works, such as Hakluyt's voyages, Purchas, His Pilgrimes, Napier's History of the Peninsula War, and numerous sets of works on English history. The main interest of this section is in the narratives and journals of early voyages touching Australia, of which the following is a brief list:

"An account of the voyages undertaken

by the order of his present Majesty for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere and successively performed by Commodore Byron, Captain Wallis, Captain Carteret, and Captain Cook", 2nd ed. London, W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1773, 2 vols.—Holmes, "Captain Cook—a bibliographical excursion", 1952. No. 5.

"A voyage towards the South Pole and round the world," by James Cook, 2nd ed., Holmes, No. 24.

"A voyage to the Pacific Ocean . . . performed under the directions of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore," Holmes, No. 47.

"A journal of a voyage to the South Seas in His Majesty's ship Endeavour . . . from the papers of the late Sydney Parkinson," Holmes, No. 49. Collation of this volume agrees with the majority except for: p (355) and (356) which are bound in following p 212: and, hand coloured chart of both hemispheres, following p 22.

"A voyage to the South Sea . . . for the purpose of conveying the bread-fruit tree to the West Indies in His Majesty's ship the Bounty, commanded by Lieutenant William Bligh," London, Nicol, 1792.

"Abel Janszoon Tasman's Journal," a photo-lithographic facsimile of the original manuscript at The Hague, Amsterdam, Muller, 1898.

"An historical journal of the transactions at Pt. Jackson and Norfolk Island . . .," by John Hunter, London, Stockdale, 1793.

"A voyage to Terra Australis . . . in His Majesty's ship the Investigator," by Matthew Flinders, London, Nicol, 1812, 2 vols.

Amongst the other items of Australiana, the following are noteworthy: "Three expeditions into the interior of Eastern Australia . . .," by T. L. Mitchell, London, Boone, 1838, 2 v. in 1: an Ackerman plate book, "An historical account of the colony of New South Wales . . . in illustration of twelve views," London, Ackerman, 1821: "South Australia Illustrated," by George French Angas, London, 1846.

To complete the picture of the Symon collection, a minor interest of Sir Josiah's was in fine printing, and a glass-fronted case contains examples of private press books, which include the Kelmscott Press

Golden Legend, Doves Press poems of Wordsworth, and volumes from the High House, De La More and Riverside Presses. Also in the case are some volumes which Sir Josiah valued because of their scarcity. They include Thomas Hood's "The dream of Eugene Aram, the murderer," London, Tilt, 1831; "The Germ," Nos. 1-4, January-May, 1850, mint condition in original parts as issued, in slip case: George Barrington "An account of a voyage to New South Wales," Ferguson, No. 367: and, bound with this, Barrington's "The history of New

South Wales," Ferguson, No. 345: "The Australia Directory," Volume 1, 1830, Ferguson No. 1315.

This necessarily brief account of Sir Josiah Symon's library has had to exclude descriptions of a number of volumes of interest, but it is hoped that enough have been mentioned to emphasise the value of private collections, whether general or specialised, when acquired by a library, and the particular fortune of South Australia in being given the Symon collection.

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Mediaeval Manuscripts in Australia

by K. V. SINCLAIR, *Australian National University*

It may cause surprise to some readers to learn that there are mediaeval manuscripts in the nation's libraries, both public and private. For example, considerable holdings are to be found in the University of Sydney, the Public Library of New South Wales and the State Library of Victoria. Few of the codices are known to Australian, and, more significantly, to overseas scholars. In fact, Australia is about the last country in the world which is lacking a comprehensive survey of holdings of this kind. To fill in the lacuna at an international level and in the hope that this aspect of Australia's European heritage will not go unnoticed in the country itself, a descriptive catalogue of complete and fragmentary manuscripts is being prepared. The work is well advanced thanks to the great help and unbounded courtesy already extended to me by librarians, their staff and private collectors.

It is intended to make the catalogue similar in scope to those compiled by distinguished forerunners in this specialist field, Leopold Delisle, M. R. James, Abbe V. Leroquais and Seymour de Ricci. As a result of their efforts the modern cataloguer of mediaeval manuscripts has a somewhat formidable set of rules to follow which do not normally apply in the case of modern manuscript material or printed books. A codex has to be examined minutely under four principal headings: its exterior casing or binding for size, material and decoration; its interior shape, size, preparation of the folios, gatherings into quires; its general decoration or ornamentation, by which is meant any work executed by illuminators and artists in colour and gold; its contents, starting from the work, identity and date of the scribe and embracing the beginning and ending of each treatise, the lacunae and identification of the texts. There are numerous articles on the subject by specialist scholars. One that would acquaint the general reader and the interested specialist in allied fields with the complexity and breadth of the prob-

lems involved is a long essay by W. J. Wilson published in *Traditio*, X11 (1956), pp. 457-555.

As for investigations in Australia to date, they have revealed approximately one hundred and twenty complete or fragmentary manuscripts. They are vellum, parchment or paper. The quality varies considerably. On the one hand, we meet vellum finer and smoother than tissue paper, yet on the other hand an antiphonal of the fifteenth century is copied on thick coarse parchment where hair still clings to one side of the sheets. The paper manuscripts are perhaps less interesting. Watermarks may be visible in the laid paper and thus facilitate the discovery of the country of origin, but more often than not the portion of the paper bearing a watermark is caught in the binding or has been trimmed off.

Just as varied are the sizes of the volumes. While the majority are large or small quarto, one meets exceptions. A book to be used by a group of choristers in a badly lighted choir is usually very large, because the script is well spaced between staves of music to make it more legible. The best preserved example of this sort of manuscript is the antiphonal in the Public Library of South Australia. The vellum sheets measure 565 x 395 mm., that is, approximately 22½ x 15½ inches. A few codices are small enough to be carried in the pocket and it is obvious that they were prepared for this very purpose. A Book of Hours in the collections of the Public Library of New South Wales and a Bible in Melbourne fall into this category.

The bulk of the manuscripts in Australia are fifteenth century. One is dated as late as 1537. This is a vellum pontifical in the State Library of Victoria. The same repository contains what is most probably the oldest European codex in the country, a copy of the *De Musica* of Boethius, dating from the tenth or eleventh century.

There is also a twelfth century transcript of the Pauline Epistles and a Latin psalter of the following century.

The range in calligraphic styles mirrors the range in dates of copies. The Boethius text just referred to is transcribed in early Gothic minuscule. Other volumes contain examples of Gothic *littera textualis* of the thirteenth century and of the *littera textualis formata* of the following century. The fifteenth century is represented by cursive, *littera bastarda* and humanistic scripts. Notable examples of humanistic hands can be seen in a Latin version of Terence's comedies owned by the Public Library of New South Wales or in the Sydney University Library's copies of Bruni's Florentine History and of the treatise on women by Francesco da Barberino.

It was not common for scribes in the Middle Ages to reveal their identity. We must not expect the copies in Australia to be the exception. However, two instances come to mind. The name Gillequin Gressier is placed at the bottom right-hand corner of the last folio verso of Bersuire's translation of Livy in the National Gallery of Victoria. The South Australian Public Library possesses a small breviary bearing the words 'franciscus de bosco scripsit.'

Some of the manuscripts originated in England: copies of Statutes of the Realm in Melbourne and Sydney; the celebrated *inseximus* of Magna Carta and a psalter, both in the Commonwealth National Library; Books of Hours in private collections; a few deeds transcribed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, now on display in the Sydney University Law Library. Most of the remaining manuscripts are of French or Italian origin. Italy was the home of nearly all the antiphonals, one or two breviaries and copies of texts of a literary or biblical nature. French scriptoria produced the Livy already mentioned, as well as the majority of the Books of Hours in the Public Library of New South Wales and the National Gallery of Victoria.

The National Gallery's manuscripts were acquired because of their high artistic

merit. They are, in fact, outstanding examples of work by miniaturists and artists of French schools in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The colouring is rich, the gold work carefully done and the artists' touch captivating and masterly. The Horae in Sydney and at the Church of England Diocesan Office, Adelaide are similar in style and beauty. There are full-page miniatures in gold and colour illustrating such scenes as the Annunciation, the Adoration of the Magi, the Flight into Egypt, the Betrayal, the Coronation of the Virgin, the Trinity, Job on the dungheap, David and Bethsheba, the Evangelist John working on Patmos. At times one finds life-like portraits of saints and martyrs included among their special commemorations. The calendars in these volumes have twin sets of vignettes in which are depicted the labours of the months and the appropriate signs of the zodiac.

Several manuscripts were once in the hands of famous bibliophiles. The Livy in Melbourne was in the possession of the renowned French warrior book-collector, Antoine, Grand Bastard of Burgundy. Codices in the State Library of Victoria include an Augustan History bearing the arms and motto of the Medici family and a Flemish Book of Hours is signed by John, Lord Lumley. There is also a manuscript containing the signatures of Fonsard and of Pierre and François Mareschal as well as notes on members of the Montholon family. These persons were among the leading burgesses of Dijon in the late sixteenth century, that is at a time when family and political allegiances were severely strained by the Wars of Religion. One can assume that the volume shared the fortunes of its owners during those troubled years in the Burgundian capital. A small breviary in the Public Library of Western Australia has probably not had such an interesting existence. Its earlier owners are not known. However, from evidence incorporated into parts of the text, we can ascertain for whom it was prepared. The remarks point to an Augustinian monastery whose patron saint was John Baptist. The Sydney and Melbourne libraries both contain manuscripts

which passed through the hands of the greatest English bibliophile of all time, Sir Thomas Phillipps. The University of Sydney is the proud owner of a codex reputed to have belonged to David Garrick.

The reader may have noticed that not much has been said about the contents of the manuscripts under review, apart from descriptions such as Books of Hours, psalters, breviaries, antiphonals. Liturgical texts of this kind are well represented in Australian collections. There are other kinds of religious texts, for example two Latin Bibles and copies of the Pauline Epistles in Sydney and Melbourne. The Public Library of South Australia has an interesting volume containing a Latin Poem, the substance of which is based on the Bible. The verse section is followed by a prose version of the widely circulated treatise on the Twelve Tribulations, doubtfully ascribed to Peter of Blois. A *Conflatus* by Francis of Meyronnes can be seen in the library of the Franciscan Friars at Boxhill. The Public Library of Western Australia possesses the works of Saints Anselm and John Damascene in manuscript. Some of Saint Jerome's commentaries are owned by libraries in Sydney and Melbourne. We find in the Public Library of New South Wales copies of Saint Augustine's Epistles, Rules, Soliloquies and Meditations as well as of the famous *Historia Ecclesiastica* of Eusebius, the Rules of Saint

Benedict and the Privileges and Regulations of the Cistercian Order. Sydney University's collection includes several important writings by great Italian humanists and ecclesiastical scholars. There are copies of Boccaccio's geographical treatise *De Montibus*, of Leonardo Bruni's Commentary on the Second Punic War and his History of Florence, of the tract on Christian Religion by Saint Bernardino da Siena, of the *Summa casuum conscientiae* by Bartolomeo da San Concordio, and of the treatise on the education of adolescents by the celebrated scholar Enea Silvio dei Piccolomini, later Pope Pius II. The University also owns transcriptions of Cicero's letters to his friends, of the History of Troy by Egidius de Colonna, of Brut's Chronicle of England and of the Ethics of Aristotle in Latin. In a valuable book collection in private hands in Canberra lies a large fragment of Petrarch's *Rerum Senilium*, while the State Library of Victoria has a late copy of the Pilgrimage of the Soul.

Perhaps these lines will suffice to enable the reader to appreciate the great value and wide interest of the holdings of mediaeval manuscripts in Australia. It is hoped that even more volumes will come to light and the writer would welcome indications as to locations of public or private collections not included so far.

NOTICE

BRITISH PATENTS ABSTRACTS

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A Hand Press for the University of Queensland

HARRISON BRYAN, M.A., *James Forsyth Librarian.*

Summary.

The University of Queensland has been fortunate enough to secure recently a hand printing press in good condition. This note describes the press, gives some background to its acquisition and outlines its proposed use.

The University of Queensland Library has been associated for some years with the Department of English in the teaching of bibliography to final year honours students in that Department. The first full-time librarian, Mr. R. Pennington, B.A., initiated a course of lectures which included some account of the history of the book and of libraries and proceeded to an examination, based on R. B. McKerrow, of the role of analytical bibliography in textual criticism.

The present librarian continued this course and later remodelled it, in consultation with the then John Darnell Professor of English, Dr. G. H. Russell. In its new form it comprised a detailed coverage of the field dealt with by McKerrow and a supplementary series of lectures on modern book production; the more specifically historical bibliography section of the earlier course having been omitted to make way particularly for this greater emphasis on the training of the literary detective.

The core of this discipline is, of course, an insistence that only through being thoroughly acquainted with conditions of book production that prevailed at the time can the scholar become completely equipped critically to evaluate printed texts. For the vast majority of authors with whom students of English literature are concerned, the key to this acquaintance lies in a thorough knowledge of the hand printing press and its operation.

Accordingly it is a distinct disadvantage, when lecturing in such a subject, to have to rely merely on oral description, somewhat untalented blackboard presentation, or visits to unsatisfactorily equipped printing firms to transmit this knowledge.

For this reason it has long been a cherished ambition of the present writer to secure a demonstration press, if necessary—and this for some time has seemed the only way—by building one.

Opportunity was taken during an extended visit to Great Britain on study leave in 1957-58 to investigate the provision of this kind of equipment in British Universities. In particular, time was spent with Professor Herbert Davis at the University of Oxford, with Dr. Philip Gaskell at King's College, Cambridge, with Professor H. Smith and Mr. Arthur Brown at University College, London, and with Mr. K. Povey, librarian of the University of Liverpool.

Professor Davis, well known for his work in this field and most recently for his editorship of the new printing of Moxon's *Mechanick Exercises*—a very Bible for those who would study the hand printing press—operates, in the new Bodleian building, an impressively equipped printing office, working principally with an Albion Press.

Dr. Gaskell, whose beautifully and meticulously produced bibliography of Baskerville appeared last year, was printing, at that time, as the Water Lane Press in a cellar below his College; strangely enough as a prophet completely without honour in his own land, since English at Cambridge appears not to support the bibliographical school of scholarship. Dr. Gaskell was working with a wonderfully preserved original Stanhope Press and a deliciously floridly ornamented Columbian.

The press at University College was actually made on the spot, largely from the directions so carefully recorded by Moxon

three hundred years before. The details of University College's press, printed as its first production, are a valuable and completely out of print guide to such an enterprise.

Mr. Povey, the only British University librarian found, in admittedly only a short stay, to share the writer's enthusiasm to the same extent, is a distinguished analytical bibliographer. Articles of his in the *Library* and other journals in the field, and especially an extraordinarily ingenious explanation of pin marks in some early printed books, record the degree of his scholarship in this field.

Appropriately enough by candlelight, since the power, if not the powers-that-be, had suffered eclipse in Liverpool on that occasion, he and the present writer ran off copy on his hand constructed quarter-size model press. He had, in addition, an experimental model of similar size, the cruder mechanism of which he felt was probably very close to that of the first press.

These visits offered sufficient encouragement to persevere with the desire for a press for Queensland and a further filip was given by hearing, while in England, of an actual press which might be available for the cost of transport. Unfortunately it would not have been possible to accept this offer.

Returning to Queensland, the Librarian recommended in his report on study leave the institution of a University Research Project to cover the building of a press. As a start the book market was searched for copies of other contemporary descriptions of hand presses. To date, Johnson's *Typographia* (Lond., Longman, 1824, 2v.) and Hansard's *Typographia* (Lond., Baldwin, 1825) have been secured.

On the appointment of Professor Russell's successor, Dr. A. C. Cawley, the project was enthusiastically endorsed and agreement was reached to sponsor a joint research. It was planned tentatively to build a scale model during 1961.

Some months later, in the delightfully unpredictable way in which these things happen, Professor A. K. Thomson, while

acting as guest speaker at the Speech Night of the Ipswich Girls' Grammar School, happened to mention the University's interest in old presses to Mr. H. S. Shapcott, a trustee of the school.

To Professor Thomson's astonishment and delight he was told that the Ipswich Printing and Typing Service, with which Mr. Shapcott was connected, was about to scrap a former proofing press of unknown origin but certain antiquity. The press had been lying dismantled in honourable retirement after a long life, including printing one or more of Queensland's early provincial newspapers. It would certainly be available to the University.

It is possible that the University has moved quicker to accept a donation, but quite unlikely. The press is now in its possession, though as yet it reposes, cleaned and re-erected in all its glory, under the Librarian's home residence.

Approval has already been given for the press to be housed in the Library and for the Librarian to undertake responsibility for it. Its use for teaching purposes will relate largely to the Department of English, though it is certain to be of use in training library staff also.

There is often, of course, a great gap between official approval of policy and its actual implementation and housing the Library's press proves to be no exception to this. Such is the incredible congestion in a building already housing five times its planned content that the way is by no means clear, especially since there is a determination, if possible, to provide much more satisfactory accommodation for the press than is made at present for such important officers as cataloguers—or Librarians.

As to actual press working, it is confidently hoped that it will be used not only for demonstration and research but also for appropriate minor publications. In particular it is expected to publish check-lists of S.T.C., Wing and other items in the collections.

The press itself is certainly a Columbian. It has been identified tentatively as a relatively recent British copy of the American original put out by Robert Clymer and

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first introduced into England in 1819.

Its individuality can best be described by referring readers to the illustration appearing on p. 96 of JENNET, S. *The making of books*. Lond., Faber, 1951.

It resembles Jennet's illustration closely in the left-hand location of the *Bar* or *Shoulder Piece* (cp. Johnson *Typographia*, p. 550.). This modification also appears as early as Hansard, 1824. (v. illustration p. 655) but seems generally to point towards recency. The shape and posture of the eagle counterweight closely resembles that shown in Jennet; again in contrast to Johnson and, to a lesser extent, Hansard.

A fundamental difference from all illustrations or descriptions that have been discovered is the existence of a bar exactly the same dimensions as the *Back Bar* and situated in a corresponding position to it on the front of the *Staple*. It is, in fact, bolted through the *Staple* to the *Back Bar* at each end.

As far as can be seen, apart from odd items of maintenance required, the press is complete and in working order, lacking

only a *frisket*. The only clue to the press's age and history is given by a maker's plate: THOMAS LONG/ENGINEER/EDINBURGH, N.B./ on the "front bar" described above. Enquiries in Scotland have so far confirmed the existence of such a person at an appropriate period, but no more. A similar mystery shrouds the use of the press in Australia. Any information as to maker or type of press or possible use of the individual machine in Australia would be welcomed by the Library.

The University of Queensland has tended to accumulate a number of somewhat suspect idiosyncrasies over the years—one could mention such things as lack of superannuation—and the Library has itself not been undistinguished in this sinister field, as one can see by perusing scales of salaries and staff status.

Perhaps it is as some kind of counter to such disabilities that we should consider other more wholesome "firsts" to our credit. How many other Universities in Australia operate their own mine, how many other libraries have their own hand press?

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Library Association of Australia will be held in the Wilson Hall, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, at 9.15 a.m. on Thursday, 24th August, 1961.

Business

1. Notice convening meeting.
2. Apologies.
3. Minutes of the 22nd Annual Meeting held on 10th August, 1960.
4. Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.
5. Appointment of Auditor.
6. General Business.

(Note: This meeting will be held during the course of the 1961 Conference.)

A History of the University of Queensland Library*

D. B. SCOTT, B.A.

*It is the "earnest desire of the Senate that the Library shall become a utility of first rate importance to the University and the community"*¹.

*"This . . . is quite a weak collection which appears to have suffered badly from inadequate buying during a large part of the history of the University of Queensland. In most areas of the humanities, it is barely adequate as a collection for pass undergraduates. Honours work is made very difficult by its manifold deficiencies . . . Fortunately it is an improving collection . . . but it will need a great deal of strengthening before it becomes fully adequate even for undergraduate teaching. It is hardly necessary to add that, for research work, it is negligible, but the great improvement of the last eight years again gives some reason to hope that future development will enable its librarian to begin to overcome its more serious deficiencies"*².

The first quotation is not an isolated example of the expressed opinion of the governing body of the University, but is only one of a number of such statements which have been made from time to time since its establishment under the University of Queensland Act of 1909. Unfortunately measures have never been taken to realize the expressed desires of the Senate except that in recent years relatively generous provision has been made for the purchase of books and periodicals. But the collection of material is only one element of a library's activities and the complex and expensive business of organizing and staffing a library, and perhaps even more important, the necessity for very careful and continuous planning worked out on a basis of equal status and mutual respect by the

one immediately responsible for bibliographic organisation, that is the Librarian, and those concerned with the academic policy of the University, that is mainly the Professorial Board, are both matters which are only now being recognized and acted upon.

It is certainly true that Queensland has not been and is still not a wealthy State, and the University has always been inadequately financed one might say as a corollary, but it is equally true that there would be a better library today if the Senate had given much earlier semblance of reality to its statements about the importance of the library by appointing a recognized librarian and by granting him a status appropriate to the avowed importance of his office. This would have allowed the planning of the library as significant a place in the policy of the University as that of the academic studies it was supposed to serve. It would not seem a very good idea to make resounding statements about the fundamental importance of the study of English or any other subject in a University, and then appoint the Registrar as honorary Professor of English, and yet this is the kind of thing which happened in the University of Queensland Library as in a number of other Australian university libraries. The result was, as would be expected, that the Library became no-one's particular responsibility and yet it was the concern of everyone from staff to students and, because of its inadequacies, a source of constant irritation and frustration.

As there was no separate office of librarian within the University for the first half of its existence it was natural and inevitable that what planning there was done was carried out by the academic staff, and to a lesser extent by the Senate. This

* This is the eighth article in the series on the history of Australian libraries.

1. University of Queensland Senate resolution, 11th May, 1934.

2. A. Grenfell-Price ed., *The humanities in Australia: a survey with special reference to the Universities*. Sydney, Angus and Robertson [1959] p. 113.

tradition made it extraordinarily difficult for successive librarians appointed for the first time in the second half of the existence of the Library to make their opinions heard at the higher levels of academic planning in the University, and to have such views accorded the respect and consideration which is necessary in such integrated planning.

To substantiate these observations it is necessary to look back over the last fifty years of the University's existence and it is convenient to divide an historical account of the Library's development into two main periods—the twenty-eight years from 1911 to 1939 when the first librarian was appointed and the twenty-two years since that time.

A. 1911-1939. THE PERIOD OF THE HONORARY LIBRARIANS

I. Policy Making and Control, 1911-1939

Under the University of Queensland Act of 1909 the governing body of the University is the Senate which, subject to the Act, was granted "the entire management and control of the affairs concerns and property of the University," and was granted the power of making statutes concerning "the establishment, management, and control of libraries and museums in connection with the University."

"To deal with or advise in regard to the Library of the University, including the purchase, binding, and cataloguing of books, periodicals, magazines, newspapers and general literature" a standing committee was set up by Senate statute to become known as the Library Committee.

To this committee of half a dozen or so Senators with the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor ex-officio members, were added the four professors of the early years of the University as associate members. Later, when membership of the Senate was achieved by some of the professors, it became usual for two of them to be appointed as full members of the committee, and at the same time any professors who were not already members and who were chairmen (deans) of faculties were appointed as associate members. The Registrar/Librarian was the secretary of the committee and the Assistant Librarian, while he was there,

and whose appointment will be explained in a moment, was appointed an associate member.

This committee was, and remains today, the one charged with advising the Senate on policy making and control of the Library. There was and there is still no formal liaison between this committee and the two other bodies of the utmost importance to it—the Board of Faculties as the Professorial Board was called in the early days, and the Senate's Finance Committee—although some members held membership of one or another of these bodies as well as of the Library Committee. The most effective library planning cannot be achieved without the closest relation and consultation between those responsible for library resources and those framing academic policy in which library provision is of considerable importance. The shortcomings of most Australian university arrangements in which there is little effective co-ordinated planning as between those charged with academic policy making and those concerned with financial planning were pointed out by the Murray Committee and apply to the University of Queensland. The position of the Library Committee in being largely divorced from the deliberations of both the academic and financial policy making committees which were not themselves in close consultation, was perhaps not quite so fraught with difficulties in the early years when the University was a small community, but its effects can be noted from the first and have greatly increased as the institution has grown. For instance it would appear that until about 1934 the Library Committee played no part in the drawing up and recommendation of proposed library expenditure. The overall amount granted by the Senate was worked out by the Finance Committee, the allocation as between faculties was worked out by the Board of Studies, and the allocation as among departments was worked out by the various faculties. The Library Committee was merely advised each year of the amounts so allotted and was to act as a watchdog to see it was not overspent.

Executive control of the Library was nominally in the hands of the first

Registrar, F. W. S. Cumbrae-Stewart, as Registrar/Librarian until his accession to the chair of Law in 1925. Naturally, as Registrar, Cumbrae-Stewart was unable to devote very much time to library matters and from late 1911 to 1915, the day to day operations and some matters of policy were handled by R. J. Cholmeley (Lecturer in English and Classics) who officially was appointed as Assistant Librarian on an annual temporary basis for the purpose of cataloguing the Library's accessions. The University owed a considerable debt of gratitude to Cholmeley who, fortunately for the Library and its users, took an interest in it far beyond the terms of his original appointment. He left the University in order to volunteer for war service in England and later died from pneumonia during the Russian intervention of 1919.

It was not until 1934 that someone with an academic background and with the time to devote some thought to library policy was appointed as part time Librarian. In the interim a series of makeshift arrangements alternated with what can only be described as no arrangements at all.

From Cholmeley's departure until the end of 1925 the Registrar continued as Honorary Librarian and on his appointment to the Chair of Law the Senate created the position of Librarian but no appointment was to be made owing to lack of funds. At the same time the Assistant Librarianship was created and on a salary range of £220-£300 p.a. Miss E. K. McIver was appointed. Miss McIver had been appointed in 1918 as a clerk typist and although appointed Assistant Librarian in 1926 it was made clear by the Senate that she was not to exercise the powers and responsibilities of officer in charge of the Library. "General Library power", as it was referred to by the Senate, was vested in the Board of Faculties (Professorial Board) with power to delegate it to a member of staff.

In accordance with this the Board of Faculties resolved that the position of Librarian was an important one and that it was "desirable that the advisory and supervisory duties . . . be entrusted to one with wide knowledge and experience in library matters." The Senate then endorsed

the Board's recommendation that Professor Cumbrae-Stewart, the former Registrar/Librarian should be reappointed Honorary Librarian. It is significant that throughout these discussions the Library Committee did not and probably was not asked to participate.

In May, 1926, Cumbrae-Stewart asked to be relieved of the Honorary Librarianship and it was only after this that the Library Committee came into the picture when, at its May, 1926, meeting, it appointed a sub-committee to report on matters relating to staff and accommodation. Its report was adopted at the subsequent meeting when the staffing position of the Library was outlined as follows "(a) Librarian (vacant); (b) Assistant Librarian (maximum salary) £300; (c) Clerical Assistant (maximum salary) £230; (d) Part time Assistance £100; Total cost £630 p.a." It is noted that members of the Committee had made enquiries at the "Mitchell Library at Sydney and the Library at Melbourne" and "having regard to the limited funds available, it is not practicable at this stage to continue the present staff and at the same time to provide for the appointment of a highly educated and fully trained librarian." It went on to resolve that it was desirable that "a competent Librarian should be appointed as soon as funds can be made available for the payment of an adequate salary for the position [and] that in the meantime, the present Assistant Librarian (Miss McIver) should be placed temporarily in charge of the Library with the title of Assistant Librarian (in charge), Miss McIver to be subject to the authority of the Library Committee, through the Chairman as the responsible Head of the Committee."

In the following year, however, it was made quite clear that Miss McIver had not been granted or been charged with fulfilling the duties of Librarian. In the June, 1927, meeting of the Library Committee "a discussion arose as to the assistance which might be rendered by the Committee to the Assistant Librarian in the matter of Library supervision and discipline until such time as the senior position of Librarian becomes effective." The Committee finally decided that it be a recommenda-

tion to the Senate that until otherwise determined, the duties of the Library Committee, in addition to those specified in Section 2 subsection (e) of the Statute relating to the Standing Committees of the University, should be as follows:—

- "(a) to supervise the management of the Library,
- (b) to interpret and administer the rules of the Library,
- (c) to perform the duties of Librarian until that position is filled, and
- (d) to recommend to the Senate the manner of the disposition and housing of the Library."

The Senate agreed to this and the next meeting of the Library Committee discussed the issue of whether the Committee as a whole should meet frequently to carry out the new duties or whether a small sub-committee should be created to conduct them. The latter was the course decided upon and a subcommittee consisting of the Chairman, who was at that time the Professor of Classics, the Professor of History, the Professor of English and Modern Languages and the Lecturer in History. At the same time the Registrar was asked to act as secretary to both the Library Committee and its new subcommittee. The Assistant Librarian (in charge) was still not even an associate member of the Library Committee.

The academic staff or perhaps more accurately the professorial staff were now in complete control of the Library in all phases of its activities from day to day matters of internal supervision to the most fundamental questions of policy. Just as the Main Library was now being run by a group of the Arts faculty whom it largely served, so too the departmental libraries which had been established in 1911 were firmly under the supervision as they had always been, of the heads of the departments concerned. The powers of Librarian which the academics held, however, was exercised by them only spasmodically, without co-ordination, and at best they only concerned themselves with small parts of what would normally be the functions of a Librarian. In short, the function of Librarian was not being carried out at all.

The effects of such a situation can be imagined and some of the more serious ones will be outlined shortly but the result was a steady stream of complaints from both staff and students, individually and collectively. Pressure built up again for the appointment of a Librarian. The most comprehensive statement about the lack of management was made by the Faculty of Arts in a submission to the Library Committee in May, 1929, when it resolved "That the Faculty of Arts is of the opinion that the present conditions of the University Library with respect to management, accommodation and equipment (other than books and periodicals) are detrimental to the efficiency of the work of the Faculty; and therefore a thorough investigation of those conditions is urgently needed." This was followed by detailed observations, criticisms and recommendations of internal arrangements in the Library—it was a statement which would probably have never been made had there been some one person, namely, a Librarian, whose job it was to be responsible for the "management, accommodation and equipment" of the Library.

The "thorough investigation" asked for by the Faculty of Arts was not held because the facts of the situation were only too obvious, added to which reason was the embarrassing result that would have been highlighted had such an investigation proceeded to honest conclusions—the Library Committee which had asked an agreeable Senate to allow it to take over the function of Librarian, had not been doing the job.

The immediate reaction of the Library Committee was to inform the Senate that in the opinion of the Committee "the time has arrived when the question of the appointment of a qualified person with the full status of Librarian should be urgently considered." There was a hint of "scapegoatishness" in the final paragraph of the minutes of this meeting of the Committee in which it was noted that the Committee resolved "that the Assistant Librarian (Miss McIver) be asked to attend future meetings of the Library Committee." The submission of the Arts Faculty, the Library Committee's discussion on it, and the

recommendation of the appointment of a qualified Librarian was considered by the Senate and referred to its Finance Committee from which there issued a reply of continuing silence.

Five months after this soundless cogitation began the bottom fell out of the Wall Street stock market and any explanation for the stolidity of the Finance Committee over the request for a Librarian was rendered unnecessary. There is room for doubting whether the result would have been any different had there been no sudden onset of economic adversity.

The Library Committee was not deterred by either the tight lipped members of the Finance Committee or a shuddering national economy and in March, 1930, repeated, with slightly more detail, its request for a "fully trained Librarian who could undertake also the editing of the routine publications of the University (Calendar, Manual, etc.)" to be paid at the rate of £500 per annum. There was no response from the Senate.

By May, 1931, the Committee had apparently given up hope because it appointed a subcommittee to establish "closer connection between the Library Committee and the general activities within the Library." So it would seem that the Committee appointed in 1927 to carry out the functions of Librarian had fallen into disuse and had been forgotten, as the new committee consisted of three of the four members who had constituted the first. In 1932 it was reported that "helpful assistance" had been rendered by the Library Subcommittee and it was reappointed.

Such "helpful assistance" did not prevent a rising barrage of criticism directed at the Library on its management and accommodation and in 1934 the Library Committee renewed its request for the appointment of a Librarian. As the situation in the Library became more chaotic over the years the qualifications of the Librarian for whom the Committee was campaigning became more exacting. Whereas in 1929 they wanted "a qualified person" they now wanted "a full time and properly trained librarian, a man who

(a) is of first class honours quality and

possesses a wide range of interests,

- (b) has a love of books and a knowledge of them and of bibliography,
- (c) is acquainted with a fairly large number of libraries as well as, through training and experience on a library staff, thoroughly familiar with one,
- (d) has practical knowledge of cataloguing and acquaintance with the latest systems and
- (e) has both an acceptable personality and powers of enforcing discipline."

By a process of listening intently for five years for some utterance from the Finance Committee, the Library Committee had learned that it might be expedient, although perhaps not wise, to offer an alternative which they did in suggesting that as a temporary measure *only* there should be "a partial reversion to the system used in the early days of the University, viz., to appoint a part time librarian with qualifications approximating as closely as possible to those set out above." If appointed, such a person would be obliged to have regular hours of attendance at the Library—two hours daily except Wednesday in the afternoons and on two evenings a week."

No consideration was given to the status of the proposed Librarian or to his position in the planning mechanism other than that he should attend meetings of the Library Committee.

In submitting its claims to the Senate, the Library Committee suggested for the first time during its existence a piece of co-operative planning when it asked that to consider the details of its submission about staff and accommodation a special Senate subcommittee should be appointed consisting of the chairmen of the major committees concerned—Library, Administrative, Finance, Building and Grounds as well as the President of the Board of Faculties (Professorial Board) and the Deans of the Faculties. This request was ignored, and at the next meeting of the Library Committee (20th June, 1934) advice was received from the Senate that Dr. A. C. V. Melbourne, Lecturer in the History Department, had been appointed Part-time Librarian. On appointing Melbourne

the Senate had granted him the status of Associate Professor in recognition of the importance of the Library. It is clear, however, that there was more to Melbourne's promotion to Associate Professor than the Senate's estimation of the importance of the Library, this judgment being confirmed by the advertisement for a full time librarian a few years later at the status of lecturer.

Whatever the ins and outs of University politics were over Melbourne's appointment and promotion, the Library now began to show hopeful signs of improvement. It was the first time in theory since Cumbræ-Stewart had given up the Honorary Librarianship in 1926, and in fact since Cholmeley's departure in 1915, that there had been some one person responsible for, and in practice carrying out, the function of Librarian. It was during Melbourne's period of office and largely at his instigation that for the first time in the history of the Library there worked in it a trained librarian. This was James Hutt, M.A., F.L.A., who had worked in the Bodleian, had been for seventeen years Chief Librarian at the Liverpool Library, and for a further seventeen years Librarian and Curator of the Public Libraries and Museums of Portsmouth. He had also done some lecturing in librarianship and had served on a number of committees in connection with library work in England. In 1935 he retired and came to live in Brisbane, where he gave his collection of books on bibliography to the University Library and was later invited by Melbourne to supervise the recataloguing of the Library, which he proceeded to do on a part time basis for about fifteen months until he died in 1936.

In addition to the important step of overhauling the catalogue of the Library, Melbourne also turned his attention to matters of accommodation and of central administration of the departmental libraries. He was also in a position which facilitated getting increased staff and action over various other things by being an influential member of the academic community, and by being in addition a member of the University Senate. But what advantages he had in some directions were

considerably offset by two other things—lack of time to devote to the Library and rather more serious, lack of knowledge in librarianship, a fault which found its most lasting expression in library design but which was also noticeable during his period of office down to the simpler matters of library routine.

At the time of Melbourne's appointment as part time Librarian, it must have seemed to those interested in the appointment of a full time qualified librarian, that the achievement of their goal was as far away as it had ever been. The Senate, through Melbourne, refused to even consider seriously the offer that Ralph Munn made during his visit with Pitt to the University on 28th May, 1934, the terms of which were that if the University would appoint a full time Librarian at the status of Associate Professor the Carnegie Corporation would grant £500 to allow the scholar appointed to go to the United States for twelve months' training in librarianship.

Melbourne's reply to Munn's offer is quoted. His words were superficially logical although a little tortuous but his stated opinion was fatuously absurd: "It was explained to Mr. Munn that his proposal would involve the University immediately in an expenditure of £800 per annum, and that one year's delay in the appointment of a full time Librarian would result in a saving of £800, a sum exceeding by £300 the value of the scholarship suggested by the Carnegie Corporation. Mr. Munn admitted that it did not seem to be a good business proposition for the University to surrender, in fact, its initiative in Library control for £500. Moreover, it was suggested, and Mr. Pitt concurred in this, that proper training in library work does not necessarily involve a course of study in the United States of America."

As was the case in some other Australian Universities,³ the bustling phrase turning Munn was not popular in the Queensland

3. The University of Adelaide Council circulated a minute of its Library Committee criticizing the Munn-Pitt Report where it dealt with University Libraries and the Barr Smith Library in particular. The remark in the minute which says "We [the Library Committee] do not, however, share the authors' dislike of departmental libraries" makes amusing reading in the light of subsequent developments in Adelaide. Further criticisms of the Munn-Pitt report as it dealt with the Universities may be found in the proceedings of the Second Inter-Library Conference, Sydney, August 15-16, 1935.

University although it would appear that he did not have discussions with anyone but Associate Professor Melbourne and the American's criticisms were received with superior silence after acceptance of Melbourne's judgment that "however well qualified they may be to report on public libraries . . . discussion . . . suggested . . . Mr. Munn and Mr. Pitt are not qualified to report on University libraries."

As it turned out later there was one thing about Munn's visit that was remembered, and that was his offer on behalf of the Carnegie Corporation of money to train a librarian, although the conditions under which this offer was made were conveniently forgotten. But at the time when it was made no thought was given to taking up the offer, and it seems from the tenor of Melbourne's report to the Library Committee on the Munn-Pitt visit that he was not anxious for any alteration to the position under which he was part time Librarian.

Two years later, however, he does not appear to have vigorously opposed a new move by the Library Committee to get a trained librarian prior to the opening of the new Library at the St. Lucia site of the University which was expected in the next few years. It is irrelevant to the purpose of the present article to discuss the reasons for the shift in Melbourne's position and it is likewise not necessary to speculate on the non Library reasons why the Library Committee began to press the Senate for Melbourne's supercession by a full time Librarian. Sufficient reason for the Committee's recommendation would have been the continued grossly inadequate Library facilities in spite of some signs of improvement as a result of much good work put in hand by Melbourne. What the Committee suggested in 1936 and again in rather more detail in 1937 was the appointment of an Assistant Librarian in 1938 on lecturer status, a person who was preferably a graduate of the University who would then be sent abroad for a year (on Carnegie money) and who would return as Chief Assistant Librarian. When the Library moved to its new site at St. Lucia the then fully feathered trainee would become Librarian.

The way to the Senate's agreement to appoint a full time Librarian was somewhat smoothed by the reallocation of one of the very few money bequests of any size ever made to the University for Library purposes. The James Forsyth bequest of approximately £8,000 was received by the Senate in 1932 and was to be used for the construction of the new library building at St. Lucia.⁴ By 1937 it was clear that the money would not be even a significant part of the cost of the new library and the Government advised the Senate that it would meet the full cost of construction. The Senate then asked the Library Committee for suggestions as to how the money could be used and the Committee proposed using the income from the invested capital as part payment of a salary of the full time Librarian they were recommending, the appointee becoming known as the Forsyth Librarian. The Senate gave approval to this suggestion and asked for a detailed submission from the Library Committee. The Committee now abandoned its previous ideas about appointing an untrained graduate who would eventually become Librarian and asked outright for a full time Librarian as from the beginning of 1939 with the status of lecturer and whose salary would be partly met by Forsyth money. The recommendation added that the successful applicant must be prepared to go abroad for further experience and training "if that course seemed expedient to the Senate".

The Senate agreed to these suggestions, the advertisements were published, applications received and early in 1939, the twenty-ninth year in the life of the Library, the first Librarian, Richard Pennington, was appointed and he took up his position in April.

The history of the administration of the Library prior to the appointment of the first Librarian is given in some, though perhaps not entirely adequate detail, in order to establish what person or persons within the University exercised power over the Library. There were four contending

4. It is curious to note in passing that the Library Committee was never advised by the Senate of the receipt of this gift and the purpose for which it was to be used. The first mention of it is made in the Library Committee minutes six years later when reallocation of the bequest was being considered.

groups in theory, the Senate, the academic staff, the administrative hierarchy and the Library staff itself. A leading role could hardly have been expected from the tiny female clerk-typist staff of the Library, no member of which prior to 1935 ever had any tertiary education or library training. It is possible that the Administration could have got a grip on the Library—the position of Honorary Librarian was held for the first fourteen years of the Library's existence by the Registrar. Had the Honorary Librarianship been transferred to the incoming Registrar after the elevation of the first to the Chair of Law the initiative in matters of Library policy might have been more within the general administrative framework. But the professoriate was at pains to scotch any suggestion that the new Registrar, who was not an academic as his predecessor had been, should accede to the Honorary Librarianship. The non academic staff Senate members of the Library Committee during this period were, on the whole, not active in policy making. And so it came about that, subject to the over-riding financial strictures made by the Finance Committee, the initiative in policy and its execution in Library matters was assumed by the academic staff in general and by the professoriate in particular. From the individual professors in charge of departments, virtually all of which, apart from the Arts departments, housed departmental libraries, through the Faculties to the Board of Studies (Professorial Board) control was held over Library matters either individually or collectively by the Professors.

The exercise of this authority varied enormously. There was a gradation of interest in the Library from the completely apathetic to vital concern, and even where there was such special interest it was always directed towards Library provision in the field of special interest to the staff member concerned. No-one took on the responsibility of looking at the institution as a whole and planning to make it an instrument of true University education by making provision in "non taught" fields, by gauging in some intelligent and consistent way provision over the "taught" fields and so working towards a balanced

and dynamic collection. Adding to these deficiencies was the total lack of knowledge among the professoriate of the techniques of librarianship and the serious consequences which resulted in the service of what Library facilities there were. Broadly speaking it was to remove the difficulties occasioned by ignorance of techniques alone that the academic staff pressed for a full time Librarian. That a good Library service required something more did not occur to them.

Reference has been made to complaints about the Library at various times and something more should be said of its aims and shortcomings during this period prior to the appointment of the first Librarian.

II. COLLECTING, ACCOMMODATION, PROCESSING AND SERVICE, 1911-1939

i. The Collection

During this period book selection was in the hands of heads of academic departments, there being no allocation of money made to the Library itself. The procedure adopted was that heads of departments compiled lists of books required for the Library. These were forwarded to the Chairman (later Deans) of the faculties concerned, who after approving the lists sent them forward to the Library Committee, which then forwarded them to the Senate. After approval by the Senate the Library Committee then gave permission for ordering and on receipt of the books or periodicals the invoices had to be initialled by the Librarian (Registrar) and by the Chairmen of the appropriate faculties. After 1914 the Library Committee could act before sending the lists to the Senate.

This cumbersome, expensive and time consuming method continued in theory (with partial application or with more or less variation in practice) until 1923 when heads of departments were allowed to submit their lists directly to the Library for ordering. Even so for the remainder of this period orders were never sent off from the Library more frequently than twice a term and usually only four times a year. In the early years orders were placed with a local bookseller but soon orders were

being sent overseas and support for the local book trade by the University has never been strong. One might add that the converse of this statement in terms of service and breadth of bookstock available has also been true.

As might be expected as a consequence of the situation outlined in the first part of this article, departmental libraries were established right from the beginning, being mentioned in the statutes, and the Main Library was virtually the Library for the Faculty of Arts. It is very unlikely that anyone ever thought of the Library in terms of a central collection even in the days when it was a tiny institution with a total of 18 academic staff members and 83 students.

As the years went by the departmental organization of the Library became more entrenched by tradition, by the geographic spread of the University to four and later five different major sites in the city, by interdepartment jealousy and not least by the widely known and criticised bad service given by the Main Library.

But even these reasons added to the consequences of the dominance of the professoriate in Library policy, do not fully explain the early appearance of the department libraries and their continued existence. Another factor which helps to explain this situation and which also casts light on the scope and quality of the collection as a whole is left to be stated.

During the whole of this first period and until very recent years, the University did not buy, and could not have bought with the money it allotted for the Library⁵, anything other than the day to day reference books and periodicals needed for undergraduates and for the academic staff to prepare their lectures. If anything the latter took preference and scant attention was paid to the needs of students. It is not surprising then that there was a strong demand for the few standard works in en-

gineering or chemistry to be kept in the departments where they were vital to the lecturers concerned and little used by anyone else.

Virtually no research material was added to the Library during this period, although of course, towards the end of the 1930's some periodical runs had acquired research potential. And even this tiny amount of research material was, as it were, *in vacuo*—there is only limited value in a set of the Migne's *Patrologia Latina* without a mass of background and associated material if a person is engaged on research in this field.

Donations of bibliographical material during the period were not great in absolute numbers but were nevertheless a considerable fraction of the total taken into stock. Statistics of acquisitions and of total bookstock were very erratic and the best indication that can be given of size is that at the end of 1938 when there were approximately 36,500 volumes in the Library as a whole. Unfortunately the number of donations cannot even be guessed at but as many of the items recorded as donations would have been of little immediate use to the Library, the working collection must have been very much smaller than thirty-six and a half thousand.

ii. Accommodation

During the whole of this period and for ten years after it the Main Library was in temporary premises on the George Street site of the University. It had two temporary locations—one in what became known as the "old main building" which was also occupied by the administration and by several teaching departments and then from 1923 until the end of 1948 a building in the Technical College group also on the George Street site. This building was shared with the University's Geology Department. During the twenties a new library building was proposed on the George Street site and this was finally built in the mid thirties. There is some doubt as to whether the Government of the day ever intended that the building would be used primarily for the University Library, and as it turned out the only allocation of space the Library ever got was a small section of one of the basements which was

5. Financially the Library began life in 1911 with a grant of roughly £2,000 which had been handed over by the General Purposes Committee of the Queensland University Movement. The allocation for 1912 was £550 which was to cover binding as well as purchases. The grant for 1913 was £450 and in 1916 and 1917 it was £420. The figure rose gradually to a high point of about £1,450 in 1930 and went back to approximately £900 in 1931 and built up to another high point in 1939 of £2,100.

used for storage of little used material.

Needless to say both locations were less than hopelessly inadequate. Some idea of the situation which developed in the two rooms occupied by the Library in the old main building can be got from a report made by the Registrar in 1920—

"The increase in the number of volumes has not yet been met by any increase in the shelving accommodation. The shelves available are all full and volumes have to be placed on the floor. This renders the volumes less accessible and interferes with the efficient management of the Library. The administrative accommodation is wholly inadequate, consisting merely of tables and boxes in the Library. There is no room available for receiving and indexing and all records are accessible to persons using the Library. It is impossible to exercise any proper check upon persons taking books out of the Library and many are taken out without reference to the Assistant, some are replaced in the same fashion and some disappear altogether or are found lying about in the Common Rooms and in other parts of the University."

It was four years before the Library was moved to its second temporary home, and although of dismal appearance with "temporary" furniture and uncovered floors and having a layout which from a library use point of view might be most kindly described as extraordinary, there was at least room to breathe for a few years. Within four years of the move books were being stacked on the floor and by the time the first Librarian was appointed in 1939 the position was very bad. If it had not been for serious accommodation difficulties in the Arts departments the Library might have been further divided during this period.

The housing of departmental collections from the point of view of space does not seem to have been as cramped as that of the Main Library. This was mainly because the collections were small—a number were small enough to fit in staff members' studies, and did. Also heads of departments were more successful than the headless Library in getting space. But what the de-

partmental libraries gained in room they lost in accessibility to other than the heads of departments or to the departmental staffs. In a number of cases even consultation of such libraries by students was impossible. It is difficult to say how many departmental libraries were operating by 1939 but there must have been about eight of some size besides a number of smaller collections. They were all in the science, engineering and medical science fields and probably always contained somewhere between one third and one half of the total bookstock.

iii. Processing

Central bibliographical control of the collection was practically non-existent during this first period except that from the appointment of Hutt as a cataloguer in 1935 a start was made in this direction. In theory all books and periodicals purchased were bought through the Main Library and processed by it and all donations were to be received and processed by the Main Library too, but once again practice and theory were two very different things. All departments to a greater or lesser degree received material direct by purchase, exchange or gift and were motivated by a mixture of reasons—inefficiency of the Main Library, ignorance of the theory of library organization in the University, an extension of departmental independence, and ignorance or lack of concern for arrangements that just grew up outside the theoretical system.

As far as the Main Library was concerned what was attempted from the beginning was an author catalogue and an application of the Dewey classification and for the few years that Cholmeley was "assisting" the Library it would seem that this was done. The Library Committee occasionally showed interest in classification and this is perhaps related to the fact that classification offered the only subject approach to the collection until 1951. In the very early years Cholmeley had decided that some modifications to the application of the schedules should be made and he was subsequently carpeted by the Library Committee and the Senate for diverging from the classification. It is probably unnecessary to comment on the

Library Committee's later and long standing ignorance or lack of concern over some bizarre "modifications" of DC and private classifications introduced by heads of teaching departments for "their" departmental libraries, as well as the Committee's inattention to the errors and misinterpretations that were going on in the Main Library after Cholmeley left in 1915 and before Hutt arrived in 1935. During the years between 1915 and the end of 1924 there was only one person, a totally untrained and inexperienced female clerk-typist in the Library, and between 1925 and 1934 only two similarly untutored clerk-typists.

Cataloguing in a recognizable form began with the temporary appointment of Mr. James Hutt as mentioned earlier, and he introduced the (joint) Cataloguing Rules compiled by the American Library Association and the Library Association (1908) which remained in use until 1950 when the 1949 A.L.A. Rules were adopted. Descriptive cataloguing during Hutt's term and for some time afterwards was largely a matter of personal choice on behalf of the cataloguers.

Hutt and the cataloguers who succeeded him set out to make a catalogue for the Main Library and to supply department libraries with main entries for items forwarded to them. It would appear that in the Main Library he was trying to construct a classified catalogue which was in fact an author catalogue and shelf list, but lack of information and the rather chaotic situation that Pennington described on his arrival in 1939 makes precise definition of Hutt's achievements impossible.

It is worth noting that from the appointment of Melbourne as part time Librarian there were moves to achieve some central bibliographical control over the growing department libraries. Although at no time during this period did anyone in the Main Library have any control over such collections and although at no time were any persons in departments considered as belonging to the Main Library's staff, Melbourne did get Library Committee backing for emphasizing that in theory, and, to a limited degree in practice, the department libraries were all part of the Uni-

versity Library. Regulations for the use of such collections were drawn up by heads of departments but had to be approved by the Library Committee, all publications received by department libraries other than from the Main Library were supposed to be sent to the Main Library for processing, and all departments were supposed to maintain the catalogues, entries for which were sent to them regularly from the time of Hutt on.

iv. Service

Some remarks to conclude this section should be said about service although perhaps against the background already outlined this might seem unnecessary. But a few points still remain to make clear.

The first is that external students who made up a significant proportion⁶ of the student population were given no library service at all, being specifically excluded from borrowing from the Library under the statutes. Library hours, which varied considerably over the period, made use by evening students difficult. Library service to full time students during this period alternated between bad and worse. Accommodation in the two temporary locations of the Main Library has already been described, but students' difficulties did not end there. The collection itself was totally inadequate and badly organized, apart from the difficulties associated with academic departmental division of it. Within the main bookstack of the Main Library there were broken orders, parallel orders and out of orders of bewildering complexity. There was a total lack of ready reference material with the exception of the Oxford English Dictionary which was not freely available to readers. For a number of years in the thirties the main bookstack was closed to students on account of alleged losses that had occurred. During these years a student coming into the Library could not see a book in any part of the building to which he had access and could not consult a catalogue because the fragments of that tool which were in existence were in one of the Library staff's offices. A student had to know what book

6. In 1920 there were 70 external students out of a total student population of 302. In 1938 the figures were 430 externals out of a total of 1405.

he wanted which was then obtained for him if available and findable.

Late in the thirties the Students' Union Council asked the University to publish detailed syllabi of courses offered complete with reading lists. The Senate refused to accede to the first half of the request but did ask all lecturers to prepare lists of books dealing with the courses they lectured in for distribution among students.

It should not be thought that staff members enjoyed great privileges in library provision which were denied to students. On the contrary there was a constant effort needed on their part to obtain the books they needed to keep their lecture courses going and any research work which required bibliographical material was impossible.

To complete this dismal picture it is necessary to put the scene at the University Library on a landscape of library provision in Brisbane and Queensland that was virtually barren ground as far as University staff and students were concerned.

But between 1935 and the end of 1938 there were some hopeful signs that better days might be ahead.

B. 1939 AND LATER. THE FULL TIME LIBRARIANS AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS

During the whole of the twenty-two years that the Library has had a Librarian there has been a necessary and sustained effort to achieve bibliographical control over the collection. In the last ten years there has been a considerable effort in this direction and also a striving for a financial backing that would assure the development of the Library as a research collection as well as a movement towards putting the Library into proper perspective in relation to overall University planning. The year 1960 saw the initiation of a plan for more direct reader services appropriate to any library, which had been lacking hitherto.

The results of all these efforts has transformed the Library to such an extent that it would be unrecognizable to anyone who had only known it before the war. It should be stressed, however, that it is only now, in 1960 that the Library can look

forward with reasonable confidence to a time in the not too distant future when it will be able to fulfil the day to day demands made upon it.

In examining the background upon which this generalisation has been made and to continue the story anticipated at the beginning of this essay, the same pattern as that adopted in the first part of the article will be followed.

I. POLICY MAKING AND CONTROL

The Library has had three librarians. Richard Pennington, formerly Librarian of the Gladstone Club, London, a graduate of Reading and a diplomate from the London School of Librarianship who held office in Brisbane from 1939 to the end of 1945; Norman Gould, M.A., formerly Librarian at New England University College, Armidale, held office for a brief period only, during the year 1947; Harrison Bryan, who when appointed in 1950 was a young exserviceman whose University studies had been interrupted by the war, who had in 1947 graduated from this University with honours in history and who had then spent a year in training at the Library School of the Public Library of New South Wales in 1948 and who had been appointed to the staff of the University of Queensland Library at the end of 1948.

All were appointed at the salary and status of lecturer in the University and the most comprehensive statement of conditions of appointment of the James Forsyth Librarian as he was named were published in 1946. These conditions stated that "library training and administrative and organizing ability are essential requirements. Other things being equal preference will be given to graduates of a recognized University."

Emphasis on administrative and organizing ability and the secondary and almost incidental importance of academic qualifications indicated fairly clearly that, although appointed at the status of lecturer, the Senate did not really expect or allow for participation by the Librarian in matters of academic policy even as they concerned the Library.

This view is strengthened by the outline of his duties included in the conditions of appointment mentioned above which announced that "It will be his duty to carry out under the immediate direction of the Chairman of the Library Committee and the general supervision of the Library Committee such work in connection with the main and departmental libraries of the University as the Senate may from time to time approve."

In practice, however, the librarians, right from the date of Pennington's appointment, were never as limited in matters of library policy as this statement would suggest. The very fact that someone was appointed as Librarian meant that, in spite of the fact that he was only supposed to be carrying out such work in the Library as the Chairman of the Library Committee, the Committee itself and the Senate might decide upon, he was nevertheless regarded as the person primarily responsible for the Library and there was a tiny but growing acceptance of his right to speak and be listened to on matters of policy.

There have never been any large scale sudden changes of policy but the developing strength of the Librarian's position can be illustrated by a number of incidents and smaller changes. Pennington, for instance, was asked to make a statement about the formation of a new departmental library. Instead of reporting on the pros and cons of a particular case like this he made a general statement of principle on departmental libraries which was welcomed by the Library Committee and agreed to. Similarly he was able to convince the Committee that a change of classification from Dewey to Library of Congress would be to the University's advantage. Gould, in 1947, after a lengthy statement on a proposal from the Students' Union Council for the University to conduct a survey of library facilities in Queensland, carried the debate in the Library Committee and thus probably averted an unnecessary and fruitless wrangle with the then newly appointed State Library Board.

It should not be thought that this growth in the status of the Librarian was considerable during the appointments of Pennington, Gould and the early years of Bryan's

administration. Professors could and still did make criticisms and issue instructions about matters of routine in the Library. Thus, an influential professor during the first year of Pennington's appointment could have the Library Committee seriously discuss points associated with stocktaking and card typing. Another professor felt moved to request the Chairman of the Library Committee to instruct the Librarian (in this case Gould) to move back a section of the Library, which included material of special interest to his subject field, that had been moved about fifty feet to allow for expansion.

Taking an overall view, however, the spasmodic interest in and control over day to day routine in the Library on the part of the professoriate declined noticeably after the appointment of the full-time librarians. Their retreat on matters of policy to a position of reasonable discussion with the librarians on matters of policy was much slower however. An example of this is given by observing the procedures adopted for drawing up the Library's budget from year to year. Until after Bryan's appointment this was always done by the Professorial Board with the Library Committee only rubber stamping its recommendations and the document was sent forward to the Senate being endorsed as "recommended by the Library Committee and the Professorial Board." Since the early years of Bryan's appointment in 1950 the budget has been considered by a subcommittee of the Library Committee and now the practice is that this subcommittee consists of the Deans (who are all *ex officio* members of the Library Committee) and the Librarian. Thus although the budget has still been drawn up by groups of professors, the work has been done within the framework of the Library Committee with the Librarian playing an increasingly important role.

The librarians themselves made no direct requests of the Library Committee or of the Senate for an improvement of their position until eighteen months ago when Bryan set out to achieve membership of the Professorial Board by formal request through the Library Committee.

The gradually improving position of the

librarians between 1939 and 1958 was not based upon any appeals on their part or on any conscious discussions of their position by the Library Committee, the Professorial Board or the Senate. It just grew out of the circumstances surrounding their appointment and tenure of office. Owing to their efforts bibliographical control of the collection slowly became a reality. Starting with Pennington when he began to give lectures in historical bibliography to final year English Honours students, the librarians took a widening part in university affairs apart from the Library. This has been especially noticeable in Bryan who has been active in many spheres of university life from executive office in the Staff Association to writing a general history of the University and participating in the organization of jubilee celebrations. As the collection gradually grew it became more unusual for professors to think of some part of it as "their" books, and the growing magnitude of the Library's operations meant that it was less easy for various staff members to take issue over matters which might involve upsetting the balance of the whole structure. As the University grew, and especially is this true in the last ten years, there has been an increasing number of new staff members who were used to working in libraries elsewhere which were well established *vis a vis* the institution which they served, and who were willing to meet the Librarian on mutually reasonable ground.

All of these things contributed to the growing strength of the Library's position, but Bryan saw quite clearly, especially after having his views confirmed by seeing at first hand English and American practice, that the road towards maturity for the Library would not be open until the Librarian was able to participate fully in the formation of overall policy in the University. The key factor, although not the only one, in bringing that situation to pass, was for the Librarian to gain membership of the Professorial Board.

In his approach Bryan based his request for membership on the general principles associated with the position of the Librarian in the University and discussion on the

question took place against a background situation produced by the factors mentioned above that were operating in the direction of slowly but continually improving the Library's position.

It was inevitable that the professoriate and the Senate would not clearly distinguish between the office of Librarian and the person holding that office, and in considering the person a new element entered into the discussion. When the first librarian had been appointed the prime requirements had been library training and administrative ability. "All things being equal" preference would be given to a graduate and the appointment was to be at lecturer's status. It would have been quite possible for an appointment to be made of a person who was not a graduate at the status and salary of lecturer, a situation which almost certainly would not have been agreed to had the job concerned been an ordinary lecturer's position in one of the teaching departments.

After Bryan was appointed he emphasised from the start the importance of academic qualifications in not only his own office but throughout the professional sector of the Library's staff. This was often carried to the extent of preferring academic qualifications to professional library qualifications "all things being equal." This view gradually gained acceptance in the University and Bryan's promotions since 1950 can be measured against his academic achievements as the vital factor, with of course the proviso of continued demonstration of professional capacity. Thus after gaining his M.A. he was promoted to Senior Lecturer and after taking study leave overseas he gained the position of Reader, and the form of both these promotions was the normal pattern of promotion in any of the teaching departments at the time when they were made. It is now accepted in the University of Queensland that except under the most exceptional circumstances no person should be appointed at professorial status who does not hold a Ph.D. or higher degree.

It would seem highly likely that it was for this reason that the Senate decided not to grant the Librarian the status and

salary of professor when the issue was announced in November, 1960. An important gain was made, however, in that it was decided to make the Librarian an associate member of the Professorial Board so that access is gained by him to the chief academic policy making body. This membership does not mean that the Library has at last arrived, and arrival will only be achieved when the Librarian, in office and in person, is fully accepted as a colleague among the professoriate, but the way is now open for that to be achieved.

Before turning to other questions a brief comment is made on the above negotiations. One cannot help a nagging uneasiness over a possible over-emphasis on the importance of academic qualifications of an advanced kind in relation to higher library appointments. It is possible that any over-emphasis could mean that due consideration for a person's training and ability as a professional librarian might not be given, and this is especially relevant in a country where professional librarianship has not yet been widely accepted.

Four important policy changes have been attempted since the full time librarians were introduced to the Library. Three were put forward by Bryan, of which two failed and the other was partially successful. The other was made in 1947 by Thomas Thatcher, the Director of External Studies, and was successful.

Shortly after his appointment in 1950 Bryan tried to get agreement on the reduction in the number of departmental libraries on the grounds of a saving in administrative costs and an improvement in collections and service. The most obvious place to begin this kind of consolidation was in the Medical School, where there were small departmental collections in the same building as the Medical School Library almost within talking distance of each other. Bryan had accepted that there was an obvious need for a small number of essential reference books in any department as Pennington had done over ten years before. But whereas in Pennington's time many department libraries contained almost nothing but such essential items, they were nevertheless growing year by year into larger collections which involved

increasing expense of administration and duplication, which, in view of the poverty of total library services, entailed more than could be afforded. Departmental opposition was too strong and the little libraries remained and multiplied until there are now eight in the restricted Medical School area and altogether there are thirty-five service points in the University Library. The only departments where there are not fully constituted departmental libraries are those in the faculties of Arts, Commerce and Economics, and Education.

The only bridle on the unlimited expansion of departmental collections has been accommodation, but it has been a reasonably effective one which has made departments willing to transfer back runs of periodicals and little used monographs to the Main Library.

Another scheme to overcome some of the most unnecessarily costly results of departmental strength in book selection, as well as saving considerable accounting costs in the Main Library, was Bryan's proposal to separate from each department's money allocation and consolidate into a single fund the money used for buying periodicals, so that orders for periodicals could be screened before being placed. In spite of repeated attempts this has been consistently refused.

The partially successful proposal was one to help buy up at a more rapid rate basic research material including books, periodical sets and periodical runs to complete broken sets held by the Library. At the same time it was intended to buy multiple copies of much used text books on a fairly large scale. The financial request to achieve this was for £72,000 to be spread over six years beginning in 1958, but the amount in the first two years has been £6,000 each year instead of twelve thousand, which has resulted in only a partial application of the plan in the buying of multiple copies of text books and the purchase of some missing runs of periodicals.

The successful proposal put forward by Thomas Thatcher, Director of External Studies in the University in 1947 was for the establishment of a circulating library

for external students who had previously no service of any kind. This service is now operated from a special collection housed in the Main Library.

II. COLLECTING, ACCOMMODATION, PROCESSING AND SERVICE. 1939-1960

i. The Collection

The procedure of acquisition remained the same as that outlined earlier, which, as far as purchased material was concerned, involved selection by the teaching departments, who had the total library vote divided between them. After some difficulty Pennington was given a small vote to buy essential ready reference books and this vote has gradually expanded over the years in volume and in proportion to total library expenditure.

The size of the total vote remained fairly constant after Pennington was appointed until 1950 when a significant rise occurred followed by a period of rapid increase especially after the Commonwealth Government began substantial financial assistance to the Universities in 1951. There was a further inflation of the vote after the Murray Committee's recommendations of 1957 were accepted by Commonwealth and State Governments. To give some idea of the amounts actually spent, the vote in 1939 was £2,420 (including £170 for binding); the figure in 1947 was £2,751 after which there were jumps of £2,000 annually up to £6,335 in 1949. Then in 1950 it rose by three thousand pounds to £9,332 after which rises took place regularly to bring the figure up to £26,961 in 1957, of which £3,383 was for binding. Murray Committee money appeared in 1958 and £38,000 was spent, £5,600 being on binding. The increases continued and in 1959 £49,800 was spent, of which only £1,024 was on binding, other binding costs being accounted separately. The vote for 1960 is approximately £59,000. None of these figures include money for salaries.

In recent years there has been a notable increase in the proportion of total University expenditure put into the Library. Early figures are not very reliable but an all-time low was probably reached in 1926 when the amount spent on the Library was

only 1.26 per cent. of the total University expenditure. Between this time and 1950 the figure averaged just over 3 per cent. and since 1950 has averaged just over 4 per cent. which, although not an apparently high percentage, is actually quite high when it is remembered that a very large portion of total University money was, and still is, being put into the very heavy building programme at St. Lucia which is providing new buildings for all faculties except Medicine and Dentistry.

One other point about financial support for the Library should be mentioned, and its consequences will be taken up again shortly. It has turned out that money to purchase bibliographical material has been more generously supplied by the Senate than is money to pay for the increase in staff necessary to cope with increased processing and servicing loads. There are several reasons for this, some of them conjectural, and they will not be dealt with here except to say that associated with some of them has been the position of the Librarian as outlined earlier.

An increased capacity to buy books, periodicals, etc., has produced a gradually improving collection, but by far the greater part of the money has been spent on supplying the day to day needs of students and staff necessary for the lecturing programme.⁷ Much of the increased book buying vote has been taken up by increased costs and by a noticeable rise in the number of subjects pursued in the University for which basic material had to be purchased. It is only in the last ten years and really only in the last five years that some serious buying has been done in material required for research that was not also basic to undergraduate teaching. This does not mean that bread and butter needs have been met by any means, but that a wider area of the field of a university library's collecting responsibility is being covered.

The growth of the Library in number of volumes since 1939 was fitful at first but in the last ten years has shown a rapidly increasing rate. Between 1938 and

7. Academic staff rose from 69 in 1938 to 416 in 1960, and student numbers increased from 1405 to 8700 during the same period.

1949, 58,500 volumes were added to bring the total stock figure to approximately 95,000 volumes. Between 1949 and 1959 the stock more than doubled to reach just over 197,000 volumes. It is expected that between twenty-five and thirty thousand volumes will be added in 1960.

Some idea of the weakness of the collection in the post-war period can be gained from two examples. In 1947, of 5,200 titles from Nairn's Classical Handlist, regarded as essential in university classical studies, only 870 were in the Library, many of which were in outdated editions. In 1954 a check was made from a standard bibliography in Augustan and Romantic English Literature in which field the Library's holdings were probably above the average for the whole English Literature collection. The bibliography was that for works required in a working student collection only, and even so lesser known authors were deleted. Of the 670 titles in this whittled down bibliography the Library held 333 of which thirty-three were in non-standard editions. There were some especially glaring omissions—such people as Richardson, Sterne and Gay were not represented.

Although many parts of the collection are much worse than these rather depressing samples would indicate, there are some more cheerful signs. The departmental library in Geology for instance is a reasonable collection that provides adequate material in a number of special geological fields. There are also distributed through the Library numbers of valuable items and some good runs of serials that are important and rare in Queensland and sometimes in Australia.

Much could be said in discussing the merits and otherwise of the dominance of the teaching departments in book selection, but there have been no special consequences of this in this Library that have not been touched upon or which are not common to most Australian University Libraries. There has been a small but increasing fraction of the vote at the disposal of the Librarian—in 1960 there was £7,853 out of the total book vote of £59,000 but some of this was committed to the purchase of specific material such as multiple copies

of much used text-books. In some of the larger departmental libraries the librarians concerned have played an enlarging role in selection also. On the whole, however, "non taught fields" have been and still are virtually ignored.

Before leaving the subject of the collection, a brief mention should be made of two sections of it which amount to small special collections. In 1930 a bequest was received from the estate of John Darnell, £5,000 of which was to be used for library purposes. Nothing was done until 1940 when it was decided to spend half the income (just over £100) from the invested capital on building a special collection of printed material on the history, culture and social conditions of countries bordering the Western Pacific and which was also to cover the island groups of the Western Pacific. Since about 1950 this has been subsidized from ordinary University revenue to the extent of £250 annually and a good deal of useful material has been purchased. But if it is to become a significant collection a great deal more will have to be spent on it. The other half of the income which has also been subsidized by the Senate has been used to buy and maintain a small art collection of pictures and books.

The other collection of some interest is the Fryer Memorial Library of Australian Literature which is under the control of the English Department although in recent years it has been housed in the Main Library (in a separate room), staffed by the Library, and has its processing carried out by Main Library staff. It was founded by a student appeal to commemorate a graduate who died during the twenties from the after effects of World War I injuries. It too has been subsidized for some time out of University revenue and now provides a valuable selection of Australian literature which also needs much more financial support to make a really significant contribution to the study and promotion of that field in the University.

ii. Accommodation

The housing of the Main Library continued in the "temporary" quarters described earlier until November, 1948, when the collection was moved to the new

building at St. Lucia. By the time the move was made the position in the temporary situation was almost unbelievable. As mentioned earlier the building was fully taxed long before Pennington arrived in 1939. He arranged for some material to be stored in the partially completed new building at St. Lucia, but early in the war all of the building which had been put up on the new university site was taken over by the Australian Army and the University was instructed to remove the material stored in the Library. Pennington obtained a small amount of space in a building in the city; some more was absorbed into the basement of the "new library building" on the George Street site which had never been occupied, and as well more and more was crammed into the Main Library. This building which was of concrete and brick became so overburdened by the combined weight of the Library on its lower level and the crowded and weighty Geology Department on its upper level that it began to crack dangerously.

The move to St. Lucia was done when only two of the five storeys of the new library building were completed. The remaining three floors have still not been constructed. From the point of view of function the St. Lucia building offered no advantages over the temporary location at George Street. The Gilbertian story of its architectural planning has been published recently and this ground will not be gone over again except to say that the building is extravagantly expensive on account of its basic shape, the materials used in its construction, and its internal layout and design. It is difficult to write on this topic without creating an impression of earnestly immature and negative over-criticism or of flippant cynicism. There are a few cheerful points to make though. One is that at least the building was reasonably new, and was, and is, reasonably attractive in appearance in the parts most used by its readers. Also although from the Library's point of view it was an accident, the centre of gravity of the student population moved much closer to the Library with the construction of the new Student Union Building on a site not far from the Library.

Another point is that for three to four

years after moving to St. Lucia there was sufficient room in the building, but since 1953 the familiar problem of overcrowding appeared again. The pressure of overcrowding has built up rapidly since then with some short periods of relief being provided in the stacks by the construction of mezzanines. The position in 1960 is very serious indeed with stacks and processing areas entirely overcrowded, and reader accommodation far short of the demands made on it. An explanation to the Australian Universities Commission by the Senate of the position in the Library accompanied by a recommendation for the highest priority to be given to the completion of the building was made, but the project received no mention in the recently published report of the Commission.

Since the war, and especially in the 1950's, shortage of accommodation has been a feature common to a greater or lesser degree in all Australian Universities and throughout the University of Queensland the departmental libraries were subjected to space pressures as might be expected. Some of the smaller ones have been reasonably fortunate but the larger and more important ones have been, and continue to be, in difficult circumstances. Transfers of little used material to the Main Library have been carried out in order to relieve some of this pressure and also to limit somewhat the size and complexity of the departmental libraries for reasons outlined earlier. Shortage of space in the Main Library has limited the extent to which this policy has been executed and there have been no such transfers for three years now on that account.

iii. Processing

It is something of a relief to turn away from the depressing topic of accommodation in the Library and to mention the admirable achievements of the librarians in getting bibliographic control of the collection since 1939.

The cataloguing of the Main Library collection begun by Hutt in 1935 was proceeding when Pennington arrived. Hutt had died in 1936 and when Pennington came in 1939 there were several fragmentary catalogues which he refiled intending

to make a "classified catalogue" which was actually an author catalogue, a shelf list and a duplicate author file. As far as can be discovered there were never any added entries in the shelf list so that it could not be regarded as the class file of a classified catalogue, and there was no subject index to this file. Pennington greatly speeded up the cataloguing programme and at the same time put the collection in the Main Library into proper order for the first time. He did not have the staff resources to do much reorganizing in the departmental libraries, but when he resigned just after World War II he left the Main Library as an organized collection.

He had continued to use the "Joint Rules" for choice of heading and there was a gradual introduction during his term of Public Library of New South Wales practice in descriptive cataloguing owing to the employment of some cataloguers who had been trained there. This latter practice Pennington does not seem to have approved, but after he left it became firmly established until well into the fifties. The Dewey Decimal Classification continued to be used as it had since 1911, but Pennington was increasingly dissatisfied with it and began a project of reclassification of the collection using the Library of Congress Classification. Only small sections of the collection had been done when Pennington left after which the project came to a standstill. These sections were classed back into Dewey after Bryan's appointment in 1950.

During his brief stay in 1947 Gould earned the gratitude of successive generations of library staff and readers by beginning a project of lettering call numbers on to the spines of the Main Library's books.

After Bryan's appointment in 1950 progress in several aspects of central processing and control was rapid and effective.

Subject cataloguing was introduced in 1951 being based on the use of Library of Congress subject heading lists. One of Pennington's author catalogues was turned into a public dictionary catalogue and the duplicate file maintained in the cataloguing room as an author authority file. The American Library Association 1949 edition

of rules for choice of entry were adopted, and there was a gradual move towards the use of Library of Congress rules for descriptive cataloguing until at the beginning of 1960 they were formally adopted. The new editions of the Dewey classification have been adopted but some modifications that were introduced at various times in the past were continued. An extensive reorganization of the cataloguing department took place at the beginning of 1960 involving enlarging its staff by appointing as junior cataloguers persons who were in course of training who were to carry out preliminary cataloguing making extensive use of the *U.S. National Union Catalogue* for current material. Associated with this was the introduction of some subject specialisation among the cataloguers.

The strengthening of the cataloguing position in the Main Library resulted in greatly improved bibliographical control over the departmental libraries also and all the major ones have been reorganized by members of the cataloguing staff during the last ten years. The cost, especially since the introduction of subject cataloguing, of the extensive duplication of catalogue cards on account of the departmental organization of the Library has been kept in check to some extent by the introduction of mechanical duplication which replaced multiple retyping.

Although progress in cataloguing has been quite good since the first full time librarian was appointed, that section of the Library is still not completely out of the wood. There have been considerable changes in cataloguing practice since Hutt began work in 1935, and there have also been considerable ups and downs in the quality of cataloguing that has been done over the years. But the Main Library catalogue, which is the key to the whole collection both inside and outside the Main Library has never been edited since Pennington refilled the early catalogues in 1939. The results of this in terms of errors, inconsistencies, and omissions are often embarrassing.

This position cannot be changed until more staff is made available and neither can the other major difficulty of the cata-

loguing department — a large back lag of material waiting to be processed. During the last ten years there has never been enough staff to do more than cope with incoming purchased material and important donations, and often these have not been handled within reasonable times. Larger donations of older materials have fared badly and the lag, of which more than three quarters was this kind of material, reached a record level of approximately ten thousand volumes in mid 1960.

Staff shortages have also had their effects on the other two major processing sections of the Library, Acquisitions and Serials. New techniques in ordering and accessioning procedures since 1950 have considerably cut down costs per item but the staff time saved has always been offset, and often more than offset, by the constantly increasing flow of material handled, details of which were mentioned earlier.

iv. Service

Turning briefly to service, as can be imagined from what has been said, there has been a constant improvement in service since 1939 with some acceleration of pace in the last ten years on account of extended cataloguing activities and the more rapid expansion of the collection. With the increased staffing of departmental libraries by persons with training and who are members of the Librarian's staff, there has been much greater accessibility to and servicing of departmental collections than previously.

Access to the Library by evening students has been improved by longer opening hours, which at sixty-three hours a week are still shorter than they should be in the Main Library. Many departmental collections have much shorter hours with consequent inconvenience especially for evening students.

External students who, prior to 1947, had no library facilities of any kind provided by the University have benefited from the growing collection which at the end of 1960 stood at over 17,000 volumes,

the use of which has been facilitated by the issue to external students of a printed catalogue with supplements.

One of the most serious shortcomings in service has been the lack of staff to give assistance to readers and enquirers making use of the Library. The first appointment to the position of Reference Librarian was only made late in 1959 and there is still an entirely inadequate staff associated directly with reader services.

G. CONCLUSION

The limits to the effectiveness of this Library as in most libraries, are imposed by the quality of the collection and the efficiency with which it is administered, with the added difficulty in this case of an extreme decentralization of resources. Exercising a general control over these factors is the policy made for the Library within the University structure in relation to which the position of the Librarian is of vital concern.

Thus although the judgment of the Report of the Humanities Research Council which was quoted at the beginning of this account was substantially accurate within the fields to which it specifically referred, and although that kind of assessment would have been similarly true of the greater part of the total collection, it is also of importance that such a judgment is less true in 1960 than it was two years ago.

With the greatly improved position of the Library in relation to overall University planning that was given such important expression in the recent admission of the Librarian to the inner circle of this planning, and with the continued expansion of the financial resources of the Library that has produced its recent rapid growth, there is now real hope that the Library can look forward to a position, perhaps at the end of the next twenty years, of being able to fulfil the basic demands of teaching and research that will be made on it by the institution it is to serve.

Library Association of Australia 1961 Conference

AUGUST 21st — AUGUST 24th

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

THEME—LIBRARY RESOURCES FOR THE NATION

Monday, 21st

2.00- 5.00 p.m.—Registration of conference members at Wilson Hall.
8.00 p.m.—Official opening and addresses.

Tuesday, 22nd

Morning: Plenary session addresses by several speakers on the conference theme, with discussion from the floor.

Afternoon: Section meetings on topics related to the theme.

Evening: Plenary session, addressed by a guest speaker.

Wednesday, 23rd

Morning: Section meetings.

Afternoon: A series of meetings of general interest to several sections.

Evening: Soiree.

Thursday, 24th

9.15-10.00 a.m.—Annual General Meeting.

10.30-12 noon—Several speakers discussing the nation's resources of librarians, in both quantity and quality.

2.00- 3.00 p.m.—Address on the role of the Association in developing national resources, and its future policy in all aspects of this.

3.00- 4.30 p.m.—Conference resolutions.

Evening: Victorian Branch farewell to visitors.

The Conference Committee hopes to relate all sessions, except those of Wednesday morning and afternoon, directly to the theme of discovering, developing or promoting the library resources of the nation. Several eminent visitors are expected to address the Conference, but at this stage, no definite commitments can be made.

Book Reviews

Union List of Newspapers in Australian Libraries. Part Two: Newspapers published in Australia. Compiled by the Australian Bibliographical Centre, Commonwealth National Library. Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services, Canberra, 1960. (Copies obtainable from the Government Printer, Canberra, A.C.T.)

Australian Bibliography and Bibliographical Services. Compiled by the Australian Bibliographical Centre, Commonwealth National Library. Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services, Canberra, 1960. (Copies obtainable from the Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra, A.C.T. Price 15/-)

The publication of both these union lists is most welcome. They are neatly set forth in near-print and their utilitarian appearance in soft covers encourages the hope that they will be superseded in due course by the series of new editions their object deserves.

The main section of *Newspapers published in Australia* lists the papers by state, subarranged by town or city and then alphabetically by title. The cities and towns are also alphabetically arranged, with no priority given to state capitals. At the end is a comprehensive title index. Entry is under latest title, and references from earlier ones are given in both the index and the appropriate place in the main list. Indexes, including some unpublished on cards, are entered along with the newspapers.

According to the list of location symbols thirty-five libraries have contributed. In addition to the Commonwealth National Library, the state libraries and certain other public libraries including those of Papua and New Guinea, there are university and parliamentary libraries and several of C.S.I.R.O.

There is no doubt that this union list successfully fills a serious gap; and, in a matter of weeks, it becomes a reference tool that everyone knows and takes for

granted. If one pauses for thought, in the course of day to day reference to it, one's mind will probably turn to questions of coverage. Feelings of surprise, and there will be many of them, that such-and-such a local or sectional paper appears not to be held anywhere, should not be allowed to subside unrecorded: when the next edition puts out its net the makers of acquisition policy must see that there is more for it to catch. The present list will, of course, like *Newspapers published outside Australia*, be invaluable to libraries reviewing their newspaper coverage as the Public Library of New South Wales is doing at the moment.

Two features seem less good than they might be. As a ready reference book it ought to give greater prominence to its own page numbers since reference from the index is to them. As it is they are placed rather obscurely at the foot of the page where they do not separate themselves sufficiently from the text. Perhaps the near-print process used is not resourceful enough for elaborate differentiation, subordination and other guide-posting functions, but one also feels that the page headings could be made more categorical.

More seriously, or at any rate not confining oneself to ready reference criteria, one feels a need for more explanation. Thus, for example, there is no definition of "newspaper" though the Preface refers to the difficulty the compilers found at times in distinguishing between a true newspaper and a periodical. This difficulty is not uncommon, nor is it merely academic since enquiring librarians would not only appreciate guidance when considering future contributions but would also like to feel more certain whether exclusion of a particular title (about which nothing else may be known) means it is not held or is not a newspaper. Furthermore, libraries frequently need the distinction between newspapers and periodicals for classification purposes and also, or by implication, for the administration of different regulations in their issue and use. In short, an authoritative definition of "newspaper" from A.A.C.O.B.S. *per* the Commonwealth

National Library would be most gratefully received.

Of several less important places where a little explanation might save a lot of confusion or even the appearance of inconsistency, I shall mention but one. This lies in the placing of the names of suburbs alphabetically with those of cities and towns. It was brought to my attention that *The Kuringian*, a local paper like many others, had been put under SYDNEY. It may be that place of publication or printing determines treatment in this respect but it would be nice to know. The index ensures that the paper will be found if it is being sought by name but it is a different matter if someone is wanting to know generally what papers there are or have been for a particular locality.

Australian Bibliography and Bibliographical Services limits itself to "work done in or relating to Australia and its territories and dependencies", but its scope is wider than might be thought from its title.

As is clearly stated in the Preface

'Bibliography and bibliographical services' has not been subjected to any close definition, and the scope of this work has been widened to take in catalogues and bibliographies in the usual sense, indexes, abstracts, digests, union lists and catalogues, booksellers' lists, calendars of archives and manuscripts, and services designed for bibliographical ends. Among the items excluded for practical reasons have been, in general, bibliographies appended to books and articles, slight or superseded bibliographies, and library accession lists, with exceptions made on rare occasions because of some feature of special significance.

Abstracting periodicals are included and also the newspaper indexes already met in *Newspapers published in Australia*.

The inclusion of library catalogues and checklists, not necessarily published, certainly adds to the usefulness of the list. It also makes the compilation very librarianly; and, for one who has had a long involvement with indexing and listing as well as conscious bibliography making, handling it can be quite a nostalgic experi-

ence: it is curious under how many different authors one can find forgotten parts of oneself. And one meets the familiar names of colleagues at every turn.

Entries are under subject headings which are arranged alphabetically. Excluding a separate section of Work in Preparation at the end, there are 1,289 numbered entries (contributed by 68 libraries) but not that many separate items since entry is under more than one heading if necessary. The author index refers to entries by number.

Seeing typical library catalogue headings used to arrange a work of this nature gives rise to some uneasiness though the improvements that suggest themselves would probably lead to an elaboration that would defeat the purpose of the work. Both direct and indirect references are used between subject headings but one wonders whether there should be more of the latter. For instance, AUSTRALIAN POETRY and NEW ZEALAND POETRY are both used but there is no reference to them from POETRY (not used, as it happens, but presumably it could be needed one day). The trouble is that one expects a compilation such as this to be classified, and one's demand for compensating references from the general to the particular could easily become unreasonable. Meanwhile it is frustrating to be hindered in attempts to discover quickly which broad subject fields have attracted bibliographers most and least, even though the present simply articulated list is best for specific ready reference.

A few entries seem as though they could do with annotation (amplification of title and evaluation) but usually the date and the name of the person or body responsible provide clues enough. Another possible elaboration would be the inclusion of added authors in the author index since so much of the material involved is of both corporate and personal authorship and liable to become known in connection with either.

Finally, among the small points to receive adverse notice, the distinctions upon which inclusion is based sometimes appear rather frail. If Sir William Dixon's *Index to vocabularies [of Australian aborigines]* is included, why not the other manu-

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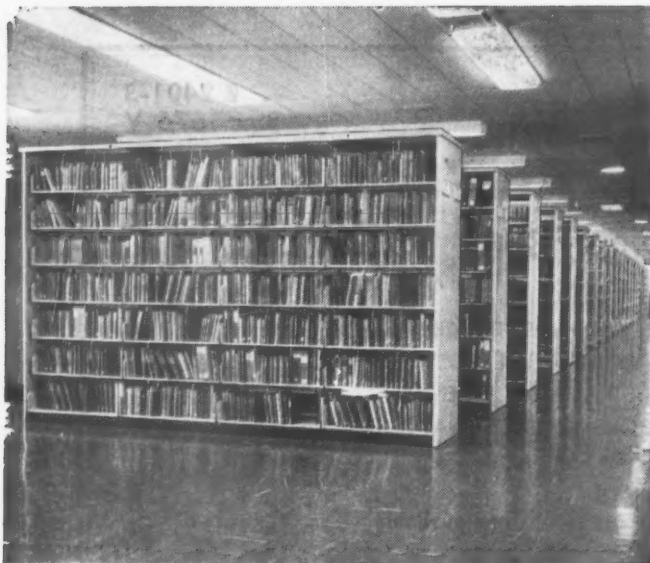
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VIII



New University of Melbourne, Baillieu Library



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The new University of Melbourne Baillieu library contains 40,000 feet of running shelving in Brownbuilt freestanding units. The shelving is designed to be easily dismantled and moved from place to place as floor areas need to be reshuffled or readapted to changing requirements. Basically, these freestanding units consist of a simple skeleton frame, which supports adjustable, snap-on bracket type steel shelves.

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script aboriginal language dictionaries compiled (in the Mitchell Library, for example) from scattered published lists? Indeed, why not dictionaries in general? But the solution of this sort of difficulty is really the responsibility of the contributing libraries rather than *Bibliography and Bibliographical Services*. (Incidentally, the Dixon, Sir William and Dixon, William in the index are the same man.)

Both the union lists described above make one consider the work waiting to be done. This is no idle hint. Now that librarianship has at last become a formal postgraduate study in Australia the hunt for thesis subjects is on. It may surely be hoped that the interesting bibliography at the beginning of *Newspapers published in Australia* will be rather longer in the next edition and that that of *Bibliography and Bibliographical Services* will contain fewer seductive lacunae.

JANET D. HINE.

Ginswick, J. *Select bibliography of pamphlets on Australian economic and social history, 1830-1895*. Sydney Law Book Co., 1961. 7/6.

This bibliography was "originally conceived as an aid to honours students in the School of Economic History" at the University of Sydney, but the author has published it in the hope that it may have wider interest and be of value to others studying Australian history.

The pamphlets listed are all in the

Mitchell Library, Sydney, and this bibliography provides a subject approach to them under four major headings, which are further subdivided (e.g., Australia, Economic, National Bank). Under each heading the publications are listed in chronological order.

In such a small publication the arrangement can be followed easily, but in a larger bibliography the lack of alphabetical order in the arrangement of headings could be irritating. One wonders also why the author has apparently not checked his listing against Ferguson's "Bibliography of Australia". Ferguson has identified some of the authors of works published anonymously (e.g., Ferguson 3364 by Bladen, W., is listed here as author *Not stated*).

On the other hand, the Bibliography does supplement Ferguson to some extent (e.g., the item on p. 6, 1831, E. P. Brenton: Letter to the Rt. Hon R. W. Horton . . . is apparently not in Ferguson).

This is a useful list for students of Australian history, and all libraries interested in this field should buy a copy of it. Librarians and scholars who discover other nineteenth century pamphlets on the subjects covered which have not been included in the list will help Australian scholarship by sending details of the pamphlets either directly to Mr. J. Ginswick, Department of Economics, University of Sydney, or to the Editor of this Journal.

Personnel

EDWARD FLOWERS, M.A., has been appointed Librarian of Newcastle University College (a college of the University of New South Wales). After attending the Library School at the University of New South Wales he joined the staff of the Public Library of New South Wales and was seconded as Librarian of the Technical College at Newcastle. Later he became Deputy-Librarian in Newcastle Public Library and then Librarian of Macquarie Shire Library.

CONSTANTINE M. HOTIMSKY has been appointed Acquisitions Officer in the University of Sydney Library. Mr. Hotimsky is a qualified accountant and has been a book collector for twenty-five years. His specific field of interest is books in Russian relative to Australia and Australian material relating to Russia. He has had wide experience as an accountant and Company Secretary and in advertising and the compilation of book-sellers' sales lists. From 1941 to 1945 he was on active service with the Second A.I.F. He is the author of the article on the history of Russians in Australia, which appears in the Australian Encyclopaedia, has published a *Check List of Russian Language Literature Published in Australia* (Biblio-News, 1955), *A Bibliography of Vance and Nettie Palmer* (Meanjin, 1960, in association with W. Stone), and is author of several articles relating to Australia and the South Pacific, Russian voyages, etc., which have been published in Australian and overseas journals in English and in Russian.

ROBERT LANGKER, B.A., has been appointed Head Cataloguer at the Library of the University of New South Wales. He was on the staff of the Public Library of

New South Wales for nine years, and during that time was Officer in Charge of the Reading Room, Librarian of Wagga Teachers' College and Librarian of New South Wales Film Council. He lectured in evening courses at the Public Library of New South Wales, and, on the establishment of the School of Librarianship at the University of New South Wales, he was appointed Assistant Director and Lecturer in Cataloguing and Processing. He will continue to lecture in cataloguing.

MISS JEAN MURRAY, B.A., formerly Librarian of Australian Paper Mills, has been appointed Medical Librarian of the University of New South Wales. She has served the Association in many capacities and has held many offices in the Special Libraries Section, and is at present one of the representative councillors for the New South Wales Branch.

OWEN E. SLIGHT, B.A., has been appointed to the position of Administrative Assistant in the Sydney University Library. Mr. Slight graduated from University of Western Australia in 1955 and began his library experience in the Australian National Library, Canberra, in 1955. He has had experience in many of the Departments in the Australian National Library, including the Cataloguing and Acquisitions divisions, the Australian Acquisition branch and the Reference division. In 1959 he was engaged for six months as the National Library's representative during the total organizational review of the National Library. Since May, 1960, he has been Investigator, Organization and Methods in the Australian National Library. He holds the Registration Certificate of the Library Association of Australia.

National Library of Australia Notes

Administration

In the January, 1961, issue of the *Australian Library Journal* a brief account appeared under the heading "Commonwealth National Library Notes" of the National Library Bill which was before Parliament on the date the notes were written. It now remains to report that the Bill passed both Houses without amendment, received the Royal Assent on the 8th December, 1960, and came into operation by proclamation on the 23rd March, 1961.

On that date the National Library of Australia came into being as a body corporate under the control of a Council of nine members, one elected by either House of the Commonwealth Parliament, and seven appointed by the Governor-General. The library's functions are as previously stated.

Consequent on the operation of the Act, 175 officers and employees of the former Commonwealth National Library who were on the establishment of the Parliamentary Library, have been transferred to that of the National Library of Australia. In accordance with Cabinet decision, a further 42 positions formerly in the Archives Division of the Commonwealth National Library have been transferred to the Prime Minister's Department, which is now responsible for the custody, management and use of Commonwealth Records previously in the custody of the National Library as the Commonwealth Archival Authority. The remaining 12 members of the total establishment of the Parliamentary Library continue with it as the nucleus of a separate Parliamentary Library staff.

Accessions

The National Library's most important recent accession, now being assembled for shipment from London, is a complete set so far as it is available of the *Confidential Prints* of the British Foreign Office for the period 1840-1910. This generous gift from the Foreign Office will bring to Australia some nine to ten thousand pieces, constituting a collection of immense value as source material for the study of 19th century history and international affairs.

Another small but useful research collection recently acquired consists of 535 socialist pamphlets in Dutch, German and English. These were assembled by the late Mr. M. Zwalf, who was head of the Research and Publications Department of the International Transport Workers' Federation from 1931 to 1954.

As part of its policy of acquiring selected groups of the archives of foreign governments wherever they are available on microfilm, the library has now received from the Library of Congress a microfilm copy in 163 reels of *Selected Archives of the Japanese Army, Navy and other Government Agencies, 1868-1945*. These reels represent some 400,000 pages in Japanese dealing with such matters as the Communist movements in China and Korea, the operations of the Japanese Army and Navy for 80 years until 1945, the Boxer Rebellion and the 1911 Chinese Revolution. A guide in the form of a check list of the collection compiled by John Young has been published by Georgetown University Press, Washington, D.C.

Public Library of New South Wales

Notes

State Archives

For more than sixty years the Public Library of New South Wales, through its Trustees and successive Principal Librarians and Mitchell Librarians, has been not only the de facto archives authority for New South Wales but, until recent years, almost the only authority interested in the preservation and maintenance of the State's records. As long ago as 1911 the Trustees made formal proposals for a separate archives office, without significant result except that from 1912 onwards periodic instructions were issued by the Premier or the Public Service Board to the effect that no records of the State should be destroyed without reference to the Principal Librarian.

Although the effect of these instructions was limited, the Library did, over the years, succeed in bringing into the custody of the Mitchell Library substantial and important series of State archives from more than 60 departments and agencies, covering almost the whole period of settlement in Australia. An Archives Department was established in the Library in 1953 at the same time as an intermediate records repository was set up, but the Trustees continued to press for legislation to place the control of archives on a satisfactory basis. Construction of the final wing of the Library building was begun in 1959 to provide, in the first stage, three floors of Compactus units with a capacity of about 42,000 feet of shelving for archives storage; and late in 1960 Parliament passed an Archives Act along the general lines suggested by the Trustees.

The Act provides for an Archives Authority of New South Wales which is to be a statutory corporation of nine members, including one nominated by the Trustees, which shall "undertake the preservation, storage, arrangement, repair, cataloguing and calendaring, and have the custody and control, of the State archives

and shall have the management of the Archives Office of New South Wales". Perhaps the basic provision of the Act is that public records shall only be disposed of or destroyed in accordance with the Act, which means, in effect, only with the consent of the Authority.

At the date of going to press it is expected that the Act will shortly be proclaimed and the members of the Archives Authority appointed. The Trustees have offered accommodation and assistance, and it is expected that both Library and Authority and their respective staffs will work in the closest co-operation.

Cataloguing

The cataloguing department is now responsible for the cataloguing of printed books for all departments of the Library, including the Mitchell Library and other special collections. In addition it has for many years provided a central cataloguing service for government departmental libraries and for local public libraries, in the *Monthly Catalogue of New Books*. For historical reasons, four different editions of D.C. have been used concurrently for these various purposes. From the beginning of 1960, however, D.C. 16th edition is being used exclusively and without variation, except in cataloguing for the Mitchell Library which has special problems. To put this into effect, the existing collection of more than 400,000 volumes in the General Reference Department has been "frozen" except for books in open access whose classification corresponds to D.C. 16th edition. The change, besides leading to economies in cataloguing, will bring into use the latest edition of D.C. for the first time since it was originally introduced into the library in 1900.

Acquisition

A welcome increase this year of £7,500 in the basic book fund, together with substantial increases in staff, has enabled a

much more vigorous acquisition policy to be developed than was previously possible. One librarian is now fully engaged in surveying present resources and seeking out required non-current material for acquisition. Another, with an assistant, is developing the Library's duplicates disposals programme with the object both of making more space available in the building and of ensuring that duplicates are placed to the best advantage, with some return in exchanges.

Interesting recent accessions, in addition to many new periodicals subscriptions and other current publications, include some important research material. The very extensive collection of encyclopaedias has been increased by the acquisition of *Bol'shaia Sovietskaia Enciclopedia*, 2nd ed. Moscow, 1949-58, 53 vols. Biography is represented by C. F. Bricka: *Dansk biografisk leksikon*, Kobenhavn, J. H. Schultz, 1933-44, 27 vols. In bibliography, the first volumes of the new edition of the *General Catalogue of Printed Books* published by the Department of Printed Books of the British Museum, has now been received, while 4 volumes have also been received of the *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jesus Nouvelle édition*, Bruxelles, Oscar Schepens, 1960. The standard reference work on Japanese gardens is Mirei Shigemore: *Nihon tevenshi zuhan*: [an illustrated history of Japanese gardens],

Tokyo, Jokosha, 1937-8, 26 volumes, which has also been acquired recently.

Important Australiana acquired for the Mitchell Library is too numerous to list in detail, but the following deserve mention: a collection of legal and historical documents presented by Messrs. Norton Smith & Co.; a large collection of glass negatives made by the late Harold Cazneau and presented by Mrs. Cazneau; an important collection of letters of William Walker, former M.P., ranging over the second half of the 19th century; Station diaries 1841-1861 from "Yugilbah" on the Upper Clarence River, presented by Lady Street; Fairfax family papers presented by Mrs. E. W. Fairfax; papers of the Hon. A. Musgrave, C.M.G., presented by his daughter, Mrs. F. Hatton; and the papers of Bishop Barker, presented by the Rt. Rev. M. L. Loane, Bishop Coadjutor of Sydney.

Amongst pictures recently acquired for the Mitchell Library or the Dixon Galleries may be mentioned an oil painting of Dr. Robert Townson, presented by the Trustees of the Australian Museum; a water-colour by Robert Russell of the First Buildings on the Barwon; the New Zealand and Pacific Islands photography of the late Walter Burke, F.R.P.S.; and a pencil sketch of Winbar Station on the Darling 1868.

Correspondence

Dear Madam,

There is a growing tendency among Government Departments, Research Organizations, Banks and similar bodies to issue printed or duplicated documents inscribed with such phrases as "Confidential", "Not for Publication," etc. Many of these documents are the Proceedings of Specialist Conferences or the internal reports of the issuing body. However a number of serials are now appearing with these cryptic inscriptions, one at least claiming that it is "Not a Publication".

While there is certainly a class of document that, though existing in multiplicity and to some degree distributed, is not in fact published, it would seem that to the Librarian many of these Proceedings, Reports or Series are properly identified with their more elaborate printed brethren. Appearances alone clearly neither makes nor unmakes a publication, and the definition of publication must be taken from the act rather than the word of the issuing body.

The intention in many of these cases is no doubt to indicate that the subject matter presented is either of a tentative nature, or is intended for a restricted group and will not be generally available to all and any. However it is rarely intended that these documents should be withheld from interested parties, as is the case with "classified" secret Government information. There would seem therefore to be some confusion in the minds of the editors or overseers of the documents concerned as to the nature of publication, and while this may not unduly concern them, it may cause inconvenience in libraries obtaining this material where there may be doubts as to the propriety of cataloguing, displaying or lending the items concerned.

I suggest that in most cases the wishes of the editors or authors would be met by some such phrase as "Limited availability" or "Restricted distribution", which should leave librarians in little doubt as

to their obligations. Perhaps librarians of organizations in the habit of issuing publications with misleading restrictions will be able to influence their colleagues for our general advantage?

G. G. Allen,

Dear Madam,

In the July 1960 issue of the Australian Library Journal you were good enough to publish a letter which drew attention to the fact that seventeen titles indexed in *Applied Science & Technology Index* and *Business Periodicals Index* appeared to be held by no Australian library and invited the co-operation of other librarians in filling this gap.

I am pleased to report that as a result of new subscriptions and the discovery of previously unrecorded locations, only four titles are not now recorded in Australia. They are:—

Best's Insurance News, Monthly \$4.

Best's Insurance News, Life Edition, Monthly \$4.

Sponsor, Weekly \$3.

Taxes, Monthly \$7.50.

Eleven libraries co-operated by taking out new subscriptions or reporting previously unrecorded locations.

A suggestion was made by Mrs. B. Mills, Acting Senior Librarian, Weapons Research Establishment, Salisbury, that this move towards co-ordinating periodical holdings might well be extended to cover *Science Abstracts* and *Chemical Abstracts*. As there are some 7,000 serials covered in *Chemical Abstracts*, I regret that the Library Board of Western Australia cannot undertake the work of checking their location single handed, but would be glad to take its part in a co-operative enterprise and to act as a communication centre if other librarians are interested in such a project.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. SHARR,

State Librarian.

Dear Madam,

The new syllabus for the Registration Certificate of the L.A.A. will no doubt arouse much interest and speculation amongst that large body of non-professional librarians who are striving to achieve professional status.

As a full time librarian and a part time student I would like to offer the following suggestions towards facilitating the efforts of part time students and alleviating some of the frustrations and discouragement experienced by them.

1. The immediate publication of the new revised reading lists for all courses in 1962. Most part time students need a longer preparatory period to collect the necessary books and a longer period to cover the reading required, than full time students.
2. That a Union Catalogue of all Library Science literature in Australia be compiled. This could then be made available to country students for long term borrowing from the source nearest to them.
3. Examinations to be held in October or at some date to allow the notification of results to arrive before the following January. This would allow students to plan courses for the next year in good time. Planning in March for November examinations is not very practicable. This is perhaps not so important for the more experienced students of five or more years standing, but for the new

students a longer period for studying is essential.

4. The marking of results notices, showing failure in the exams, with the marks received. The present regulation of a 10/- fee per examination paper for this information seems rather an imposition in view of the overlong wait for results.
5. The adoption of the University regulation of 5 questions per 3 hr. paper.

According to the regulation award for Municipal Library Staffs the difference in salary between the holder of the Preliminary Certificate and the Registration Certificate is £10. So, it may be assumed that the only real incentive for assistant librarians to achieve professional status is in their desire to improve the general standards of librarianship in Australia. They are expected to study at University level and to achieve University standards whilst maintaining full employment; but the conditions of examination at present are below such standards:— non-availability of material listed as compulsory reading — three months wait for examination results, thus delaying future planning — and questions to be answered at the rate of 1 per 30 mins. which does not allow of proper and considered revision and rewriting.

These remarks are not intended to be considered as a complaint, but are offered as constructive criticism and I hope that perhaps some discussion may be encouraged by them.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH E. FUNCK.

Registration Examination Results, 1960

Australian Capital Territory

Pass in five papers

Baskin, Judith Ann D'Acre

Pass in four papers

Devasirvadham, Devanason Samuel
O'Reilly, Shirley Jean

Pass in three papers

Blackall, Helen Joan
Crawford, Margaret Elizabeth
Dunbar, Helen Mavis
Holmes, Jennifer Lucy
Ingevics, Muriel Jean (with Merit in R3)
Pert, Mary
Rose, Frances Evelyn (with Merit in R2)
Shilling, Dawn (with Merit in R3)
Watt, Gabrielle

Pass in two papers

Brudenall, Michael John
Foote, Brian Douglass (with Merit in R2)

Hemming, Rosemary Ann
McDonough, Barbara Mary
Morcombe, Suellen Alma
Paton, Robert Reid
Rees, Alan Lloyd
Richards, Josephine Claire
Scott Smith, Kim Florence
Stohr, Margaret Rose
Sugden, Natalie
Walters, Heather Mary
Wijeyasena, Ulugalatenne Ranasinhalage Jayaratna

Pass in one paper

Barry, Joan Evelyn
Campbell, Sheena Stewart
Cleland, James Lindsay
Dwyer, James Gerard
Fox, Warwick Anderson
Kaspiew, Radzen
Lawton, Coral Irene
Sheridan, Mary Therese
Stratigos, Susan Mary
Velins, Erika
Vincent, Morwenna Anne

New South Wales

Pass in four papers

Barry, Joan
Eigeland, Beryl Edna

Glock, Margaret Pam

Hankalday, Betty

Parker, Beverley Joan

Tow, Mary Teresa

White, Patricia Marie (with Merit in R2)

Pass in three papers

Alison, Jennifer Mary Ellen
Blacket, Judith Valentine
Borchardt, Betty
Borsody, Vera
Cable, Wendy Elizabeth Ross (with Merit in R2 and R3)
Carter, Beryl Elizabeth
Dobrovits, Adalbert
Drake, Diana Mary
Flint, John Marsden (with Merit in R2)
Gercken, Jean Frances (with Merit in R1 and R3)
Howden, Bertha Aileen
Kirkwood, Timonee Anne
Lamerton, Faye Marie
Oliver, Mary, Diana
Owen, Francesca Ruth (with Merit in R2)
Paddison, Margaret Jean
Petrich, Margaret Bracken
Roberts, Jill Marguerite D'Arcy
Teece, Julie-Anne
Tucker, Gwendoline Margaret (with Merit in R5I)
Turner, Olive Marion

Pass in two papers

Ashby, Judith Ann
Bennett, Noelene Margaret
Bezzina, Carmel Majella
Blueford, David John
Clark, Anna Elizabeth
Clouten, Keith Herbert
Collier, Diana Rae
Duchesne, Helene Margaret
Durrant, Patricia
Fullagar, Kathleen Beryl
Gray, Dulcie Cameron
Hale, Rhonda Lilian
Horton, Warren Michael
Hughes, Ruth Jackson
Hyde, Rosemary Agnes
Jones, Diane Tasma
Long, Yvonne Mary

Lupton, Gillian Mary
 McBurney, Louisa Jane Yabsley
 Miles, Mary Adelaide
 Moore, Vera Christabel
 Neeson, Noel Coralie
 Nicholas, Judith Anne
 Norman, Lilith George
 O'Mara, Veronica Agnes Robin
 Ryan, Jean
 Symes, Olga Leslie
 Tice, Fay Muriel
 Warren, Adele Henriette
 Wunderlich, Susan Lee

Pass in one paper

Arnott, Rosalie
 Baxter, Leonie Mary
 Buzo, Elaine Winifred Walker
 Clouston, Barbara Joan
 Clout, Margaret Ann
 Cordell, Joan Mary
 Cormack, Diane
 Cotter, Patricia Lilian Mary
 Cracknell, Margaret Anne
 De Baun, Marie Eloise
 Dunlop, Pamela May
 Everingham, Robyn Virginia
 Foster, Anne-Marie
 Franklin, Janet Reese
 Frencham, Judith Claire
 Gietzelt, Dawn Olive
 Griffith, Anne Maria
 Grundy, Margaret Joyce
 Hall, Dora Annette
 Harding, Joycelyn Grace
 Hawkins, David Middleton
 Heath, Janet Helen
 Horner, Reginald
 Hunt, Julie Marie
 Johnson, Patricia Lillian
 Jones, Paulette Isabel
 Kalotas, Veronica Mary
 Kay, Janet
 Klooster, Geraldine Alma
 Langford, Susanne Edith
 McIntyre, Margery Jean
 MacKinnon, Eileen Elizabeth
 Malone, Mary Elizabeth
 Markham, Lurline Lester
 Miller, Beverley Sandra
 Miller, David Lobb
 Mills, Alexander (with Merit in R4 (B))
 O'Loughlin, Patricia Ann
 Packer, Valerie Pearl
 Price, Barry James

Prunster, Elizabeth Frances
 Ruhan, Josephine Ann
 Selwood, Jennifer Margaret
 Shawe, Sarah Elizabeth
 Sinnott, Patricia Margaret
 Spurway, Isobel Constance
 Trevivian, Pamela Lesley
 Wildie, Patricia Frances
 Wilson, William Mackenzie

Queensland

Pass in four papers

Cameron, Margaret Alison with Merit in
 R1, R2 and R3)
 Doig, Anne Judith
 Nichols, Joyce Kathleen
 O'Leary, Wendy (with Merit in R1 and
 R3)

Pass in three papers

Gilmour, Eunice Catherine
 Lee, Joan Margaret
 Mills, Nona Mary
 Quinn, Judith Mary
 Waugh, Eirene Margaret

Pass in two papers

Gunn, Shirley Beryl (with Merit in R2)
 Hall, Valerie Canberra
 Lynch, Margaret Frances
 Routh, Spencer James (with Merit in
 R2)

Pass in one paper

Carroll, Elizabeth Margaret
 Dolan, Florence Catherine
 Edwards, Anne Elizabeth
 Ferry, Judith Anne
 McCabe, Margaret Therese
 Proud, Margaret Reiby
 Richardson, June Cox
 Scott, Ellen

South Australia

Pass in three papers

Chapman, Ann
 Gervasi, Agostina Fausta
 Sawley, Jennifer Ann
 Stapley, Jocelyn
 Symons, Margaret Anne (with Merit in
 R3)

Pass in two papers

Bell, Margaret Elizabeth
 Blyth, Judy Ann Benton
 Eime, Roland Anders
 Hankel, Valmai Audrey
 Heithersay, Anne

Hitchcox, Elizabeth Anne
Keig, Alan Richard
Thomson, Helen Mary
Warner, Elfriede Eva
Wilkins, Nola

Pass in one paper

Aylmore, Neville Charles
Cleghorn, Meredith Noelene
Hickox, Beverley Maurine
Lock, Dorothy Marie Jeanne
Macloy, Olivia Janette
Moore, Cecily Anne
Mortimer, Arthur William Blake
Sheppard, Helen Tyndall

Tasmania

Pass in four papers

Farmer, Jean Elizabeth Alice

Pass in three papers

Lilley, Caroline Ann Mulhearin (with
Merit in R1 and R2)
Scrivener, Jeffrey Ernest (with Merit in
R2)
Stilwell, Geoffrey Thomas
Worrall, Jennifer Ann (with Merit in
R3)

Pass in two papers

McMahon, Anne Monica
Nash, Helen McLeod (with Merit in R3)
Walker, Mary Frances

Pass in one paper

Saunders, Peter Henry
Thomson, Fay Evelyn
Van Der Schoor, Theodoor Dirk Gustaaf
Willem

Victoria

Pass in four papers

Doig, Ruth Marion

Pass in three papers

Darling, Keith Selwyn (with Merit in
R8)
Egan, Robin Elaine (with Merit in R5)
Ensten, Ann Elizabeth
Haile, Beryl
Hallister, Enid Jessie
McLeod, Meryl Joy
Robson, Margery

Pass in two papers

Britain, Ian Charles Stephen (with Merit
in R4 (B))
Burkitt, Ruth Millicent
Cowen, Ruth Osborn
Cuzens, Merlie Ivy

Davies, Sheila Margaret
Dean, Cynthia Charlotte
Delahey, Marilyn Joy
Donohoe, Patricia Kathleen
Elliot, Marguerita Josephine
Ellis, Lee Henderson
Flavelle, Ivy Violet
Garran, Elisabeth Rosemary
Gawith, Shirley Ruth
Harley, Jessie McLeod
Jones, Marion
Jones, Rennie Chisholm
Kelly, Julia Nanette
Lawrence, Patricia Eulalie
Levy, Shirley Dawn
McGovern, Josephine
McKenzie, Keith Alexander
McRae, Elizabeth Edith
Maslen, Joan Winsome
Mattei, Beatrice Frances (with Merit in
R3)

Morgan, James Christmas Herbert
Morley, Carole
Murdoch, Alicia May
Neville, Nanette Jessie
Reeves, Elizabeth McKelvie
Romuld, Jocelyne Evelyn
Shone, Vernà Jennifer
South, Florance Beth
Stevens, Dorothy
Strong, Margaret Ford
Von Laue, Rhoda Grace
Wandel, Eileen Margaret
Weiss, Leonie Marguerite

Pass in one paper

Allen, Pixie Scott
Baker, Dorothy Helen
Battersby, Olive May
Bedford, Joseph Thomas
Boyd, Walter Henry
Brown, Isabel Anne
Challenger, Beryl Ruth
Errington, Kathleen
Fabekovic, Shirley Margot
Gabbe, Dorothy Ann
Gardner, Romla Nannette
Gigante, Catherine Frances
Haig, James Francis
Kertesz, Barbara Anne
Korn, Joyce Isobel
McKinlay, Bernice
McMicken, Joan Lillian
MacMillan, Margaret
Murray, Judith Ann

North, Jennepher Anne Landsborough
 Packett, Douglas John
 Ponder, John Boys
 Routley, Margaret Florence
 Schlesinger, Ellen Jenny
 Sharp, Elaine Merle
 Sherwill, John Richard
 Singleton, Patrick Duffield
 Smales, Mary
 Stanley, Beatrice Lorraine
 Stuart, Betty Eglantine
 Tanner, Euphemia Catherine
 Wood, Lesley Elizabeth
 Woodrow, Thomas Haynes
 Yeoman, Beverley Joy

Western Australia

Pass in three papers

Alexander, Mary Lowes
 Biskup, Peter (with Merit in R6)
 Cole, Colin George
 Lewis, Valerie

Pass in two papers

Browne, Judith
 Cundill, Mavis Irene
 Gillett, Margaret Anne
 Lenanton, Charles Arthur John
 McCall, Mary Lennie
 O'Connor, Jean Edna (with Merit in R7)
 O'Sullivan, Mary Kathleen
 Tayler, Stephanie Edersheim
 Williamson, Anthea

Pass in one paper

Bolas, Alfred
 Cromer, Charlestra Lillian
 Davson, Barbara Hoghton
 de Domahidy, Andrew Coloman Victor
 Gibson, Margaret Ellen
 Griffith, Helen Margaret
 Honniball, John Herbert Melville

Candidates Sitting Overseas

Pass in four papers

Richardson, Rosemary Patricia (with Merit in R3)

Pass in three papers

Murray, Eugenie Margaret Catherine
 (with Merit in R2)

Pass in two papers

Baksh, Salim
 Zia-ul-Haq

Pass in one paper

Anderson, Edith Alexena

Fowler, Claire Alison
 La Scala, Jane Annette

The following completed the Registration Examination this year:

Australian Capital Territory

Baskin, Judith Ann D'Acre
 Campbell, Sheena Stewart
 Dunbar, Helen Mavis
 Fox, Warwick Anderson
 Holmes, Jenifer Lucy
 Rees, Alan Lloyd
 Sheridan, Mary Therese
 Velins, Erika

New South Wales

Barry, Joan
 Baxter, Leonie Mary
 Borchardt, Betty
 Collier, Diana Rae
 Dobrovits, Adalbert
 Duchesne, Helene Margaret
 Everingham, Robyn Virginia
 Glock, Margaret Pam
 Gray, Dulcie Cameron
 Hawkins, David Middleton
 Horner, Reginald
 Howden, Bertha Aileen
 Hughes, Ruth Jackson
 McIntyre, Margery Jean
 Malone, Mary Elizabeth
 Miles, Mary Adelaide
 Moore, Vera Christabel
 Nicholas, Judith Anne
 Spurway, Isobel Constance
 Symes, Olga Leslie
 Tice, Fay Muriel
 Tow, Mary Teresa
 Tucker, Gwendoline Margaret
 White, Patricia Marie

Queensland

Carroll, Elizabeth Margaret
 Doig, Anne Judith
 Lee, Joan Margaret
 Waugh, Eirene Margaret

South Australia

Heithersay, Anne
 Macloy, Olivia Janette
 Mortimer, Arthur William Blake
 Stapley, Jocelyn

Tasmania

Lilley, Caroline Ann Mulhearin
 Stilwell, Geoffrey Thomas
 Thomson, Fay Evelyn

Victoria

Baker, Dorothy Helen
Battersby, Olive May
Challenger, Beryl Ruth
Darling, Keith Selwyn
Doig, Ruth Marion
Errington, Kathleen
Garran, Elisabeth Rosemary
Haig, James Francis
Kertesz, Barbara Anne
Levy, Shirley Dawn
McLeod, Meryl Joy
McMicken, Joan Lillian
Romuld, Jocelyne Evelyn
Routley, Margaret Florence
Smales, Mary
Strong, Margaret Ford
Weiss, Leonie Marguerite

Western Australia

Alexander, Mary Lowes
Bolas, Alfred
Cundill, Mavis Irene

Griffith, Helen Margaret
Lenanton, Charles Arthur John

Candidates Sitting Overseas

La Scala, Jane Annette
Richardson, Rosemary Patricia

Passes in Groups of Papers

1 who took 5 papers passed in 5
16 who took 4 papers passed in 4
9 who took 4 papers passed in 3
5 who took 4 papers passed in 2
6 who took 4 papers passed in 1
47 who took 3 papers passed in 3
32 who took 3 papers passed in 2
33 who took 3 papers passed in 1
71 who took 2 papers passed in 2
61 who took 2 papers passed in 1
24 who took 1 paper passed in 1

Total: 304 out of 406 candidates passed in one or more papers.

67 candidates completed the Registration Examination in 1960.

EXAMINATIONS, 1961

The Preliminary Examination will be held on 7th and 8th June, 1961.

The Registration Examination will be held from 20th November to 1st December, 1961. Applications for admission close on 30th June. Applicants must have received the Preliminary Certificate or have other qualifications in librarianship to the satisfaction of the Board of Examination.

Fees for the Registration Examination and the Preliminary Certificate are:

Registration Examination, for each paper	£1 10 0
Registration Examination, for extra papers, each	£2 0 0
Preliminary Certificate	£1 0 0

Applications for admission to the Registration Examination should be addressed to:

The Secretary,
Board of Examination, Certification and Registration of Librarians,
The Library Association of Australia,
C/- Public Library of N.S.W.,
Macquarie Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Annual Report for 1960

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Approved by General Council for
submission to 23rd Annual Meeting.

Meetings

The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Association was held in the Dixon Gallery, Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney on Wednesday, 10th August, 1960.

General Council met once in 1960, at Sydney on 10th-11th August.

Royal Charter

Our Association has reached agreement with the Prime Minister's Department upon details of the draft documents. Notice of our intention to present a petition to Her Majesty The Queen was advertised in one newspaper of each capital city on 24th September and in the Commonwealth Gazette of 30th September. Further information about the Association will be given to the Commonwealth Government and if they consent to sponsor our Petition it may be possible to have it presented during 1961.

Membership

Membership as at 31st December, 1960, was as follows:

	Prof.	Corp.	Mem.	Total
A.C.T.	40	5	119	164
N.S.W.	209	165	1048	1422
Qld.	26	16	178	220
S.A.	40	16	173	229
Tas.	27	10	68	105
Vic.	89	72	708	869
W.A.	28	37	102	167
Corresponding	16	54	47	117
Total	475	375	2443	3293

The following table shows the trend of annual membership over five years.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total Membership	2644	2800	3012	3195	3293
Increase over previous year	376	156	212	183	98

Analysis of annual growth into three main categories of membership follows:

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Professional	+33	+18	+29	+44	+29
Corporate	-2	+23	-2	+2	-14
Other Members	+345	+115	+185	+137	+83
Total Change	+376	+156	+212	+183	+98

Total net growth in membership during the past five years (1956-1960) has therefore been:

Professional	+157	
Corporate	+7	Total gain
Other Members	+865	1025

The number of members deemed to have resigned in 1960 as unfinancial for two years was 312. As forecast last year this figure is higher than usual (195 in 1959) due to the operation of a new by-law reducing the period of unfinancial membership from three years to two. This should be taken into account in interpreting the apparent sharp decline in the rate of membership growth in 1960.

The Registrar has completed a consolidation of the membership records which is compiled every five years. General Council intends to make use of this opportunity to publish for sale in 1961 lists of financial Members on the Professional Register and Corporate Members.

Sections, Branches and Groups

A new Group has been formed in the New England tablelands area, centred on Armidale. There are now two Groups in the Association, both within the N.S.W. Branch.

The Special Libraries Section has been authorized to organize new Divisions in Western Australia and Queensland. General Council has financed the publication of a leaflet to be used in a pro-

motional drive by this Section during 1961.

A radical change in the method of determining annual grants from the central funds of the Association to its subordinate bodies has been introduced by new by-laws. From 1961 these grants are to be based on submitted claims, supported by approved estimates.

Committees

The *Committee on Future Administration of the Association* reported to the last meeting of General Council which accepted a number of its recommendations dealing with matters of finance and staff, noted in other sections of this report.

Good progress has been made by the *Committee on Library Statistics for Unesco* in preparing a comprehensive Register of Australian Libraries and this work is to continue.

Useful suggestions from the *Committee on Library Architecture* dealing with the collection, treatment and use of library materials in this field have been passed on to State Reference Libraries and the Commonwealth National Library with generally encouraging response.

Proposals for the dating of books and the standardized use of certain publishing terms which were submitted by the *Committee on Publication Date in Books* have been referred to the Australian Book Publishers' Association and they have agreed to circulate them to members.

A list of the nine Committees appointed by General Council at its last meeting is published in the *Handbook* for 1961. The following were new:

Inter-Library Loan (Convener: Jean Whyte, B.A., A.M.)—to study problems and methods of inter-library loan in Australia in co-operation with similar committees of other bodies.

1961 Conference (Convener: G. J. Macfarlan, B.A.)—to plan and manage the Conference to be held in Melbourne, August 21-24.

University Schools of Librarianship (Convener: John Metcalfe, B.A., F.L.A.)—to persuade Universities to set up Schools of Librarianship.

Examination and Certification

The Preliminary and Registration examinations were held as usual in June and November-December respectively. 453 candidates sat for the Preliminary (421 in 1959) at 27 centres. 406 candidates sat for the Registration (388 in 1959) at 36 centres (including 9 centres overseas).

Membership of the Board of Examination remained unchanged from the previous report except for the retirement of John Metcalfe in August and the election of Mr. R. Sharman in his place. John Metcalfe's unbroken record of service to the Association as member and Chairman of the Board since its establishment in 1941 was the subject of a special resolution of appreciation recorded by General Council. Miss Wilma Radford has succeeded him as Chairman and Miss Jean Whyte has been elected Deputy Chairman.

The major revision of the examination system foreshadowed last year has now been completed by the adoption of new Regulations and a new Syllabus which will begin operating in 1962. Details are to be published in the *Australian Library Journal* for January, 1961 and in the *Handbook* for 1962. Reforms include an enlarged syllabus and revised conditions for the Registration examination and certificate; abolition of the Preliminary Certificate and re-naming the Preliminary Examination, to be called the Elementary Examination, which shall then no longer be a pre-requisite for the Registration.

Recognizing the urgent need for more Schools of Librarianship in Australian Universities following the successful foundation of a School within the University of N.S.W., General Council has appointed a committee to encourage and assist their establishment wherever possible.

Standards, Status and Qualifications

Inquiry into the possibility of framing acceptable statements on standards, status and salary conditions appropriate to particular fields of librarianship has been continuing within the Sections, at the request of General Council. Proposals have already been made by the Public Libraries and Special Libraries Sections.

Following a trial survey of salaries in

Australian libraries, Council has decided against continuing to collect this information centrally since in most cases it would be made available in the latest revision to a legitimate inquirer upon direct approach to individual libraries.

The Board of Examination has drafted a Statement on graduate qualifications for librarianship which argues the need for requiring new entrants to full professional status to be graduates. This has been discussed by Council after reference to all Branches with the intention that a statement will be published in the *Journal*.

Publications

The *Australian Library Journal* has continued publication of the usual quarterly issues under the honorary editorship of Miss Jean Whyte. Advertising revenue and average net costs have been maintained at about the level of the previous year.

The *Handbook* for 1960 and other publications listed therein were on sale during the year for gross receipts amounting to £595/2/10.

Publication of the Directory of Special Libraries in a new edition has been deferred to allow for complete revision. It is expected to be available in 1961.

The Public Libraries Section has reported a proposal to publish a Commonwealth Directory of State and Municipal Libraries as a special project for 1961.

General Council has decided to centralise control of the various publications issued by regional and professional bodies of the Association and has asked for deposit copies and notice of new publications to be supplied to the headquarters office of the Association.

Australian Bibliographical Services

This Association has three representatives in the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services. Following the resignation of Mr. John Metcalfe in this capacity during August, Mr. Athol L. Johnson was elected in his place for three years. The other representatives are the President, Professor W. G. K. Duncan and Mr. J. Fry.

The work of AACOBS to date has recently been reviewed in the *Australian*

Library Journal (October, 1960). Planning of the important projected survey of Australian library resources, initially sponsored by this Association, was well advanced during the year and will be realised through the arrival of Professor Tauber in 1961.

Overseas Organizations

Our Association, which is affiliated with IFLA, was represented at the 26th Session of IFLA Council held at Lund and Malmö in Sweden in August. With the co-operation of the Commonwealth National Library, Mr. F. W. Torrington attended as LAA delegate.

A mutual arrangement has been made with the New Zealand Library Association for exchange of documents and publications.

Preliminary steps have been taken to secure the attendance of an Australian delegation to the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, to be held in Paris, October, 1961.

Staff

There have been no personnel changes since the last report. It was again necessary to employ additional part-time clerical assistance at busy periods of the year to assist Mrs. Eileen Brown, B.A., Registrar and Secretary of the Board and the two Office Assistants who make up the permanent staff.

General Council has accepted a recommendation of the *Committee on Future Administration* that a full-time Director should be appointed to head the Association's staff but it has not yet been possible to make an appointment.

Finance

We are pleased to record the decision of the New South Wales Government to make a grant of £250 to our Association in the financial year 1959/60, to be followed by a similar grant next year. This support has been offered "in recognition of the work done by the Association".

The decision to base future payments to Branches and Sections on a system of budget financing is referred to elsewhere in this report.

Further consideration is to be given to the method of assessing corporate membership fees.

The General Account for 1960 shows that current receipts were less than current payments by an amount of £226. This compares with current deficiencies of £634 in 1959 and £371 in 1958. Subscription income was almost the same as the previous year, whilst higher returns from examination fees (up to 12% on 1959) reflected the increase in candidates.

Total expenditure was only slightly less than last year. Savings in some items, such as Conference (a non-Conference year) and Journal (one issue less than last year) were offset by higher salaries, increased Board of Examination expenses (extra meetings) and travelling expenses (committee meetings).

The overall improvement has been

mainly due to the N.S.W. Government grant. The balances to be brought forward in both General Account and Carnegie Grant Account in 1961 (totalling £1467) should avoid the need for liquidating any of the bond holdings in that year.

Executive

The following executive officers have been elected for 1961:

President: Professor W. G. K. Duncan, M.A., Ph.D.

Past Presidents: M. Ellinor Archer, M.B.E., M.Sc.; John Metcalfe, B.A., F.L.A.

Vice-President: Betty C. L. Doubleday, M.A.

Honorary Treasurer: E. Seymour Shaw, M.B.E.

Honorary Secretary: Athol L. Johnson, B.A., LL.B., B.Ec.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
LIFE MEMBERSHIP BANK ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, 31st December, 1959	469	10	2	Transfer to general bank account	.....	.....	.....
Transfer from general bank account	75	0	0	Balance, 31st December, 1960	.....	.....	.....
Bank interest	14	4	4	Cash at bank	.....	.....	.....
	£558	14	6		£524	14	6
					£588	14	6

CARNEGIE GRANT

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS for year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1960

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, 31st December, 1959	1,461	13	0	Transfer to general bank account	.....	.....	.....
Commonwealth loan interest	212	10	0	Balance, 31st December, 1960	.....	.....	.....
Bank interest	19	19	10	Cash at bank	.....	.....	.....
	£1,694	2	10		£794	2	10
					£1,694	2	10

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS in respect of Carnegie Corporation Grant—31st December, 1960

	Face Value	Cost
Commonwealth Bonds $3\frac{1}{8}\%$ —1964	£6,800 0 0	£5,762 3 11
(Approximate market value £6,307 0 0.)		

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

We have examined the foregoing statements with the books, vouchers and other records of the Association and report that they are in accordance therewith. Bank balances and investments in Commonwealth Bonds have been verified by us.

Sydney, 15th March, 1961.

COOPER BROTHERS, WAY & HARDIE,
Chartered Accountants.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS for year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1960
(Excluding receipts and payments by branches and sections.)

108

GENERAL BANK ACCOUNT

<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Payments</i>	
Transfer from life membership account	34 0 0	Balance, 31st December, 1959	12 2
Transfer from Carnegie grant	900 0 0	Grant and contributions to branches and sections	1,555 0 0
N.S.W. Government grant	250 0 0	Grant to exchange of librarians' information committee	10 0 0
Subscriptions	4,807 13 0	Grant to national education conference	5 0 0
Other income—		Transfer to life membership account	75 0 0
Examination fees	3,331 0 8	Operating and administration expenses—	
Journal advertising	612 13 6	Salaries	3,569 0 0
Handbook advertising	45 0 0	Honoraria	150 0 0
Sale of—		Board of Examination fees and expenses	1,176 8 2
Handbooks	438 1 11	Printing and postages—	
Directories	18 18 7	journal	1,453 16 11
Cutter's rules	2 11 6	publications	425 11 7
General introduction to library practice	21 5 0	Printing and stationery—	
Journals	94 4 4	general	366 2 7
Proceedings of conferences	5 18 6	Postages—general	232 6 7
Simple book repairs	12 6	Travelling expenses	651 9 0
Inter-library loan request forms	13 10 6	Telephone	59 11 11
Bank interest	47 18 8	Insurance—workers' compensation	4 18 4
		Audit fees	57 15 0
		Advertising for director	23 18 10
		Royal charter expenses	34 10 1
		Subscriptions to F.I.D.	11 18 3
		" " I.F.L.A.	25 0 3
		Advance for conference expenses	50 0 0
		General expenses	2 12 5
		Purchase of office equipment	8,294 19 11
			9 15 0
		Balance, 31st December, 1960	9,950 7 1
		Cash at bank	672 10 10
		Cash on hand	10 9
			673 1 7
			<u>£10,623 8 8</u>

APRIL, 1961



AN INDISPENSIBLE REFERENCE BOOK

THE AUSTRALIAN DAIRY INDUSTRY

AN ECONOMIC STUDY

Edited by **N. T. Drane** and **H. R. Edwards**, Faculty of Economics,
University of Sydney

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